# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4423 號三十二百四千四第 日二初月二十年末辛治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1872. 四拜禮 號一十月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

Jan. 10, SAN FRANCISCO, North Ger. sch., 234, Schierenburg, Chefoo December 29th, General.—CHINESE.

## Departures.

Jan. 10, LADY TURNER, for Bangkok.
Jan. 10, BERTHA, for Bangkok.
Jan. 10, GEMSBOK, for Manila.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 10TH JANUARY.

*Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast.
*Day Dawn*, for Takao.
*Ellen Browse*, for Bangkok.
*Canton*, for Saigon.
*Emma*, for Saigon.
*Afoune*, for Saigon.

## Passengers.

Per *Rona*, str., from Shanghai,—Mr. Bird and 28 Chinese.
Per *San Francisco*, from Chefoo,—3 Chinese.

The following passengers proceed by P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Mirzapore*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—Messrs. G. Rose and Weymouth, and 27 Chinese.
For Calcutta.—Capt. Blunt and Mr. W. J. Russell.
For Bombay.—Messrs. B. J. Metta, Rustonjee, Cooverjee, F. Cameron and R. C. Setna.
For Melbourne.—Messrs. H. Green and Gibb.
For Suez.—Mr. E. Clauss, and the Hon. J. Searle.
For Gibraltar.—Mr. Francis de la Torre.
For Marseilles.—Mr. Suda.
For Brindisi.—Miss Aspinall, Mr. Aspinall, Messrs. Heneman and W. R. Dalziel.
For Southampton.—Messrs. W. Burke, D. G. Davidson, A. G. Wotton, R. Grant, J. Lowin, Francis Plummer, Dr. Gordon Price, and Naval Sub-Lieut. F. Rowlatt.

## Reports.

The British steamship *Rona* reports left Shanghai on 6th January, the first part of passage fine weather with strong monsoon, the latter part thick cloudy weather and moderate monsoon till arrival; passed the steamship *Chaikiang* off the Lammocks, bound up.

## Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

### NOTICE.

THE Commission appointed under the hand and seal of His Excellency Governor SIR RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.M.G., C.B., &c., &c., to inquire into the condition of the Police Force of this Colony, having commenced its sittings, all Persons who have any evidence to offer on any of the matters enumerated in His Excellency's Memorandum No. 633, or who have any suggestions to offer for the greater efficiency of the Police Force, are requested to send their Names, with *a list* of the points on which they would wish to be examined, to the Secretary of the Commission, at the Supreme Court House.

ALFRED LISTER,
*Secretary.*

Supreme Court House, 1st January, 1872.

SUMMARY OF POINTS ON WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY SUGGESTS INQUIRY.

A. Crime during past six years.
B. Increase or decrease, cause of: How far due to individual exertion.
C. Reports and suggestions of Messrs. DEANE and RICE, especially of the latter.
D. Divided Authority.
E. Fusion of all classes of the Police.
F. Present organisation: Suggestions for reform.
G. Sikhs, East Indians, and Negroes.
H. District Watchmen.
I. Police Fire Brigade. [1m 73

### LITHOGRAPHING.

WANTED immediately a Foreigner who understands the trade, to work a Machine. Apply to A. A., *Daily Press* Office.
A3d 63 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

### G. W. COLLINS. SHIP CHANDLER, TAKU.

Shipping supplied on most reasonable Terms.
3m 55] [Jan. 9

THE offices of the Undersigned, and His Netherlands Majesty's Consulate, have this day been REMOVED to the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
tf 14 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

### NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

FROM this date, there will be no fee charged for Policies issued by this Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

### WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press*.
tf 1708 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. A. D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
(By appointment),
TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD,
AND,
TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
tf 1933] [Nov. 9

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.

LO KÉE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

### TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

*Note.*—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes

GLOVER & Co.
*Agent in Hongkong,*
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
*The Daily Press Office.*

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
R. R. Helbling, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Jonas, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

*Managers:*—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10321 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE, 5,000 SHARES, £2 PAID-UP.

*Directors.*
SETH A. APCAR, 74, Lancaster Gate (Director of the National Bank of India), Firm, APCAR & Co., Calcutta.
ALEXANDER FAIELIE CUNINGHAM (Director of the Credit Foncier of England, and of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway.)
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON (Director of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank), Firm, DONALDSON, LAMBERT & Co., Australia and New Zealand.
WILLIAM DUNN, Lime Street Square, Firm of WILLIAM DUNN & Co., London, and of Port Elizabeth and Natal.
P. LUTSCHER, late PASTEE BROTHERS, Austin Friars (Director of the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company.)
GEORGE MACNAIR, 44, Hamilton Terrace.
WILLIAM THOMAS MARTIN, Great St. Helen's, late of the Firm of MARTIN, DYCE & Co., Batavia.
JOHN THOMPSON RENNIE, 123, Fenchurch street, and Aberdeen, Shipowner (Director of the Standard Bank of British South Africa.)
SAMUEL SAUNDERS, late of Messrs. BRIGGS & Co., Alexandria.

*Bankers.*
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

*Underwriter.* *Secretary.*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 2016 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

### COAST OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHAPEL ISLAND LIGHTHOUSE.

ON the 15th instant, the Chapel Island Light was lighted. The apparatus is Dioptric, of the First Order, shewing all round the horizon a Fixed White Light, varied by Flashes at intervals of half a minute. The centre of the light is 227 feet above High Water, and in clear weather it will be visible 22 nautical miles. The lighthouse is 63 feet in height from base to vane. The tower is painted black, with the exception of the parapet, and window facings, which are of granite unpainted. The Light-keepers' dwellings and surrounding wall are painted white. The light-house is situated in Lat. 24° 10' 18" N., and Long. 118° 13' 30" E.

NOTE.

MASTERS of Vessels passing near the island when bound into Amoy, are requested to note any Signals that may be made to them from the Island, to render assistance if necessary and possible, and to report the same to the Commissioner of Customs on their arrival at Amoy.

A. M. BISBEE,
*Divisional Inspector.*

Custom House,
Harbour Master's Office,
Amoy, 16th November, 1871. 3m 2006

COTES DE CHINE.

PHARE DE CHAPEL ISLAND.

AVIS est donné aux navigateurs qu'à partir du 15 courant le feu du phare de Chapel Island a été établi. L'appareil est Dioptrique, de premier ordre et à feu blanc fixe varié à intervalle d'une demie minute par des éclats de lumière. La hauteur du plan focal est de 227 pieds anglais au dessus de la haute mer. Sa portée est de 22 milles marins en temps clair. La tour a 63 pieds anglais de hauteur de la base à la girouette; elle est peinte en noir, à l'exception du parapet et de la façade des fenêtres qui sont de granit non peint. Les logements des gardiens et les murs environnants sont peints en blanc. Le phare est situé par Latitude N. 24° 10' 18," et par Longitude E. 115° 53' 30".

AVIS.

LES Capitaines de navires passant auprès de l'île se rendant à Amoy, sont priés de remarquer les signaux qu'on peut leur faire de l'île, de rendre tout secour nécessaire et possible, et d'en faire le rapport au Commisaire des Douanes à leur arrivée à Amoy.

Douanes d'Amoy,
Bureau du Capitaine de Port,
16 Novembre, 1871.

A. M. BISBEE,
3m 2007] *Inspecteur Divisionaire.*

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 534 *Hongkong, 29th March 1871.*

FOR SALE.

A BASKET CARRIAGE and Brown PONY, with Electro-plated Harness.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
1m 2258 Hongkong, 16th December, 1871.

## Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK, Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.

And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

*RIVER MIN.*

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a

WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT,
*Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetaling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong,
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai
tf 876 May3

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Fourth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st *December* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the Fifteenth day of December to the First day of January, 1872, both days inclusive.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
*Secretary.*
2037 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited).*

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Four Hundred and Fifty ($450) per Share, declared at the Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE on or after 30th Inst. Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, on application.

By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
1m 2234 Hongkong, 27th December, 1871.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THIS Association has declared a Dividend to Policy holders for the fiscal cary ending September 30th, 1871, of 15 per cent. on the net premium, payable at this Office, on and after January 1st, 18 2.

Policy holders are requested to send in particulars of their contributions.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
1m 2226 Hongkong, 27th December, 1871.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at current Rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, and to a return as heretofore of 30% of the annual Nett Profits of the Company made pro ratâ on all Nett Premia contributed, a further Bonus out of the said Profits may be declared, payable in a like manner to such Contributors only, as at the time of contributing business on and after the 1st January, 1872, shall be registered as Shareholders in the Company's Books.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1402 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

*N.B.*—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

CHAMPAGNE.

DE LOSSY & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, in one dozen Cases, quarts and pints. For Sale by

E. J. SAGE.
1m 40 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

JUST LANDED.

A GOOD assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' BOOTS, at moderate prices.

AYRES & Co.
9 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A BROUGHAM, by Booker, with a moveable driving Seat, and HARNESS, Silver Mounted, nearly new.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1983 Hongkong, 16th November, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A PHAETON, last American style, with India Rubber Springs, complete.
A pair of Java PONIES.
An American BILLIARD TABLE, complete, with Cues, &c. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1916 Hongkong, 7th November, 1871.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

*THIS DAY,*
the 11th January, 1872, at noon,
*At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,*—
Barrels American BEEF.
Barrels American PORK.
Firkin's American BUTTER.
Quarter-sacks FLOUR.
Cases each 2 dozen 2½ lbs. Tins Preserved BEEF.
Cases each 2 dozen 2½ lbs. Tins Preserved MUTTON.
Cases each 2 dozen Tins OYSTERS.
Kerosine OIL.
Pieces ORLEANS, COBOUG, Coloured FLANNEL, Woollen JACKETS, Woollen and Cotton SOCKS, &c.

*Also,*
An Invoice of Gilt and other CLOCKS.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
*Auctioneer.*
77 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales' Room, *Queen's Road,*

*TO-MORROW,*
the 12th January, 1872, at noon,—
*Ex S. S. "Mirzapore,"*

20 Cases each containing PEACHES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PETITS POIS, Harigot's VERTS, MACEDOINES, ASPARAGUS, Assorted SOUPS and MEATS, SAUSAGES, HERRINGS A LA SARDINES, OYSTERS, CARROTS, COCOA & MILK.

*Also,*
JAMS, CHEESE, Cumberland HAMS, SALAD OIL, VINEGAR, TOMATOES, Red Turkey CLOTH, INK, MATCHES, Kerosine OIL, CANDLES, BLANKETS.

At 2 PM.—
A Green Rep Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, Electro-plated SET, Tin Kettle with Spirit LAMP, Japanese TRAYS, Fancy BOXES, FANS, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, Shirt STUDS, &c., &c., &c.

*And,*
75 Casks BEER, each 3 dozen.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
87 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

NIGHT SALE.

AYRES & Co. will hold a Sale of Fancy GOODS and Children's TOYS,
*TO-MORROW EVENING,*
at 8.30.
*At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.*
79 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

ROSE & Co. have received, per Mail Steamer *Orissa*, the following Choice assortment of GOODS, comprising:—
FRENCH MILLINERY and FLOWERS, FEATHERS and PLUMES.
The new FLOWER, "Paris in Flames," "Paris in Ashes."
Ladies' SILK, BEAVER, FELT, VELVET and STRAW HATS, new designs.
Ladies' Paris RIDING HATS.
Ladies' SILK and VELVET HATS, Seal Skin Trimming.
The New SHAWL COSTUME, in GREY, BRONZE, BROWN and CLARET.
Lyons and German VELVETS.
TERRY and TARTAN do.
MARONE, SLATE, CERISE and BLACK SATINS.
LACE, MUSLIN, and CAMBRIC SETS.
Plain and Figured BRIDAL VEILS.
Black, White and Brown E. S. Sat n BOOTS.

Choice Christmas PRESENTS.

TOYS and GAMES.

ROSE & CO.,
*Wellington Street and Queen's Road.*
tf 2093 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

MR. A. CONIL will assume the charge of the Principal Agency of the Messageries Maritimes at Hongkong, from and after the 28th day of December, 1871,

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. BERTRAND.
tf 2240 Hongkong, 29th December, 1871.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS.

WITH these Wells a permanent water supply may be obtained in almost any situation, in one hour's time, and at a very small cost. One of these Wells may be seen at work at the office of the undersigned, from whom all information on the subject may be obtained.

WILSON & SALWAY,
*Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.*
2, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872. tf 21

FOR SALE.
ALFRED MORTON'S
SUPERIOR BREAKFAST CLARET,
$5 a case.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
1m 75] *Sole Agents.*

FOR SALE.
ALFRED MORTON'S
SUPERIOR BRANDIES,
at $34 to 6 per case.
Apply to
VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.,
1m 76] *Sole Agents.*

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
*(Cable between Singapore, Saigon, and Hongkong).*

THE following notification is from the Official Journal of Saigon, in reference to two buoys recently placed by the French Government to mark the shore ends of the above cable landed at Cape St. James.

J. W. FULLER,
*Manager.*
Singapore, 6th December, 1871.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES landed at Cape St. James are now marked by two large buoys painted red with black stripes on the upper portion; they are moored on a North and South line. The South buoy is placed at 8 cables length to the West of the extreme point of the Cape in about 6 fathoms water. The North buoy is on a line formed by the two points which mark the entrance to Cocoa Nut Bay, and is situated at about 5 cables length from the bight of the Bay in about 3 fathoms water.

Vessels must not anchor on or within this line neither to the East of the Buoys, nor use the latter for mooring.

*Le Commandant de la Marine,*
(Signed) CH. BAEHME.
1m 2195 Saigon, 11th November, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

MR. H. SEYMOUR GREAVY, Mr. TOBIAS PYM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this day admitted a partner in our firm at Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.
3m 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. WILHELM REINERS is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. CLAUSS in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1871, by mutual consent.

Hongkong and China, the 1st January, 1872.
1m 4] BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

THE business hitherto carried on at this port under the firm of DIRCKS & Co. will from this date be conducted under the Style or Firm of

DIRCKS & KRÜGER.

All outstanding accounts of the old Firm will be liquidated by Mr. HINR. ANDR. DIRCKS, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

DIRCKS & Co.
1m 5 Swatow, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES in our firm has ceased. Mr. FREDK. DELANO HITCH, and Mr. HENRY DE COURCY FORBES are admitted partners in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
1m 16 Chifu, January 1st, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD HENRY GREEN and of Mr. JOSIAS BURR PEARSON, in our firm, ceased on the 31st December, 1871.

RUSSELL & STURGIS.
143 64 Manila, 1st January, 1872.

FROM this date our firm will be carried on under the Style of

J. GROTH & Co.
Ningpo, January 1st, 1872.
1w 53] GROTH & TRUELSEN.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN.
EDWARD BERTON.
tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JULIUS MENKE in our firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1870.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China.
December 16th, 1871. [3m 2164

THE Partnership of HUTCHINGS AND CAMPBELL has been dissolved by Mutual consent.

FRANCIS HUTCHINGS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL.
3m 2125 Swatow, 7th December, 1871.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.

J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

TO LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 23, situated in Elgin Street. Possession can be obtained from 16th January. Apply to

D. NOWROJEE & Co.,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 23 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1872.

TO LET,
*With possession on 1st January.*

THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET,
*With immediate possession.*

THE Ground-floor of our Premises facing Queen's Road. Apply to

SANDER & Co.
tf 2204 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

TO LET,
*possession on the 1st January*, 1872.

THAT large and commodious Family Residence, "LOTUS," situated in Caine Road West, with Gardens and Stabling attached. Gas and Water laid throughout.

Apply to

J. P. DA COSTA,
*East Point.*
tf 2132 Hongkong, 11th December, 1871.

TO LET,
*From the 1st of January*, 1872.

BELMONT HOUSE, at present occupied by CHARLES H. MORGAN, Esq. Apply to

G. FALCONER & Co.
tf 2092 Hongkong, 5th December, 1871.

TO LET,
*(With possession on or about the 1st January*, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

WILSON & SALWAY,
*Architects, &c.*
tf 1846 Hongkong, 27th October, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET,
*(With possession on 1st January, 1871).*

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coolie House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1700 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of January next, both days included.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
24d 2210 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the office of the Company, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
24d 2211 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing and passing certain Special Resolutions altering Clauses Nos. 132 and 133 of the Articles of Association; so as to return 2/3rds of the profits to Contributing Shareholders or to Contributors generally, and apply the remaining third by way of dividend amongst shareholders, such changes to take effect from November 1st, 1871.

By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*General Agents.*
22d 72 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Society, will be held at the Society's Office, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Second day of February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of proposing and passing special resolutions to the effect that from the 1st day of January, 1872, the profits of the Society instead of being divisible as provided by Clause No. 142 of the Articles of Association of the Society, shall be divided amongst the Shareholders in the manner following, viz., that the said profits shall be divided into three equal parts: that one-third part shall be payable to the Shareholders generally by way of dividend in proportion to the number of Shares held by each, and that the remaining two-thirds thereof shall be distributed amongst such of the Shareholders as shall have contributed business to the Society in proportion to their contributions.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
32d 11 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, 1871-1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Society will be held at the Society's Office, Pedder's Street, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February next, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming such special resolutions as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Friday, 2nd February, 1872.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
*Secretary.*
48d 12 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1871.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 1st March next, a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1871, in order that the distribution of 33⅓ per cent. of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be ascertained.

Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.

By order,
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 34 Hongkong, 4th January, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD CALL of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per Share on the Shares of the above named Company, is payable on the Fifteenth day of January, 1872, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, where Receipts will be granted for the same.

Interest at the rate of (12) per centum per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1872.

N. B. DENNYS,
*Acting Secretary.*
24d 2213 Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of

BOKER'S BITTERS

in China—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.
tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Government of Japan will publish on the 11th Month (December) of each year, for the use of Mariners, a Descriptive List of all the Lighthouses, Lightships, Buoys, and Beacons, established by them—giving the characteristic appearance and correct bearing of each.

Mariners are requested not to purchase any List except that for the year current at the time of purchase; as changes may have taken place, and no reliance can be placed on any List which has been published for a preceeding year.

Copies of the List for the forthcoming year can now be obtained from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., at Yokohama, Shanghai, and Hongkong; from Messrs. Kirby & Co., at Kobe; from Messrs. Adams & Co., at Nagasaki and also at the Lighthouse Office, Benten, Yokohama, Price 1 dollar 25 cents.

KOBU DAIJO KEN TODAI NO KAMI.
SANO TSUNE TAMI.
R. HENRY BRUNTON,
*Engineer.*

Public Works Department,
Section of Lighthouses,
Benten, Yokohama 11th Month, 4th Year of Meiji, December, 1871.
74 Yokohama, December 23rd, 1871.

CARD.

AYRES & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
*No. 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
*Weekly Sales every Monday, and Proceeds Paid on Wednesdays.*
tf 6 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1872.

## Intimations.

THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH, *WEST POINT.*

THE Ceremony of opening the above Church will take place on

THIS DAY, THURSDAY,
the 11th instant.

There will be Holy Communion at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 5.30 P.M. a

FULL SERVICE,

when the Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. PIPER.

Subscribers and others interested are respectfully invited to attend.
3d 66 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that a CONCERT will be given by the MEMBER of the above SOCIETY

ON

MONDAY,
*the 15th instant,*
AT
THE CITY HALL,
to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s.

Price, $2.00 each.

The proceeds of the Concert will be given to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago Fire.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Hon. Secretary.*
51 Hongkong, 8th January, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE departure of the Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

for the above Ports, is POSTPONED until noon TO-DAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
80 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

LOST.

A SMALL, Black Dog, long haired, resembling a Skye TERRIER, and answers to the name of "Wee Wee." A reward of $5 will be given, if required.

RICHARD DEACON,
*1, College Gardens.*
1w 86 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

LOST, on the 6th instant, a Foreign DOG, the hairs of one side of its mouth are white, and of the other side spotted. Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the animal will be rewarded one dollar, and any

**The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.**

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;

*(Designed expressly for this Work)*;

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

*Swatow*.....Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
*Amoy*.....Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Formosa*..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
*Foochow*..... „ HEDGE & Co.
*Ningpo*..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Shanghai*..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
*Hankow and River Ports* } „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Chefoo and Newchwang.* } „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Tientsin and Peking*..... } „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
*Nagasaki*.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
*Hiogo, Osaka*....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
*Yokohama*.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
*Manila*.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
*Saigon*..... „ VON BARGEN & Co.
*Singapore*.....*Straits Times* Office.
*Calcutta*.....*Englishman* Office.
*London*.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....„ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
*San Francisco*, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
*New York*.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

THE funeral of the late D. ANTONIO OLONA will take place at the Roman Catholic Cemetery TO-DAY, at 5 P.M. Friends are invited to attend.

82 Hongkong, 11th January, 1872.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.10, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 11TH, 1872.

WE shall look with interest to ascertain what are the precise terms in which the President of the United States has alluded to the Corean affair. The telegraphic summary which appears in the Californian papers under date of November 27th, is not very explicit. One portion says that, although the course to be adopted with regard to the matter is not yet decided, a strong policy is indicated, and then the telegraphic despatch goes on to say that the punishment of the Coreans for the murder of the wrecked American seamen is considered complete. In a matter in which we are so deeply interested, these apparently inconsistent telegraphic details are certainly very tantalizing. We may, however, gather from them that the affair is not, as was at first imagined, thought to be concluded, and that the United States Government is wise enough to see the error which it would make in allowing so grave an insult to its flag and its dignity to pass unatoned for, and without further notice. It is quite possible that the message means that a strong policy will be adopted with regard to the insult in firing upon the American men-of-war, and that in adopting this ground the minor affair of the *General Sherman* will be passed over, not because the United States feel satisfied with what the Coreans have done, but because a matter of such very much greater magnitude has arisen since the Coreans took up a position of active hostility against a friendly expedition.

As already intimated, we think it is much to be regretted that the original plan which was proposed in regard to the expedition, that it should simply confine itself to making arrangements for the protection of shipwrecked seamen, was abandoned in favour of the more ambitious project of opening up trade with the country; as while the former could in all probability have been effected peacefully, the latter was in its nature such that it would in all likelihood ruffle the susceptibilities of the officials, who are known to be hostile to foreign intercourse, though it is asserted upon tolerably good authority that a large proportion of the people are favourable to establishing relations with the outside world. It is apparently at this point that the United States has become placed in a position antagonistic to its recognised traditions, principles and constitution. Its policy is one of avoiding interference in any way with political matters outside its own territory—a policy somewhat difficult for an enterprising commercial nation to adhere to in strictness, but which nevertheless was not departed from in the organisation of an expedition having for its object the protection of its seamen against outrage in the event of shipwreck. It is also true that the establishment of commercial relations with a distant but important nation, is no deviation from the recognised principles of American policy, provided that there are legitimate grounds for concluding that these relations can be established peacefully. If such is not the case, then the measure is taking part in political affairs abroad with open eyes, and is such a step as is very likely to be unpopular with the nation at large. For these reasons we cannot but repeat our expression of regret that the original project was allowed to expand into one of a very much more ambitious nature; but, having done, so we are compelled to dismiss here the consideration of this part of the subject.

The position of matters at present is simply that the United States have had their squadron fired upon; and have retired, it is true after a brave and successful action, but without any such result as will re-establish their *prestige* in the eyes of the Coreans, or what is of more direct importance, especially at the present time, in those of the Chinese, who watch events of this nature keenly, and are almost certain to take unfair advantage of any apparent demonstration of weakness. The error is often committed of applying the principles of action which would have prevented a difficulty after the difficulty has arisen, just as it happens at times that a careless engineer finding he has let the water in his boiler run out, turns it on rapidly, with the result of a collapse and an explosion. In the same way the very principle which would, if applied in time, prevent a difficulty arising, may bring it to a crisis, if applied too late, and such we firmly believe would be the case if the United States adopted anything but the strongest policy at the present time. Everybody knows how grievous a blow the failure in the Corea was to the *prestige* of France in China; and it would be a matter of the deepest regret if the Chinese were allowed to apply to another nation the jeering but apparently unanswerable argument which they applied to France, that they could not be a strong nation as they had been beaten by the Coreans, whom China had herself formerly defeated. It is to be hoped, therefore, the President's Message will prove to indicate that a thoroughly firm policy will be adopted. Although, as above observed, the establishment of trading relations was not the original object of the expedition, it is not an illegitimate object, nor one in which the United States or any other civilized nation is called upon to find its overtures repelled by force. It would, therefore, be quite justifiable for the United States to carry the matter to a successful issue—to such an issue at least as will thoroughly re-establish their prestige; while the trade which they possess, and the number of their citizens resorting to these parts, not only render such a step in accordance with their interests, but would make the neglect to adopt it likely to lead to consequences of a disastrous character.

As already mentioned, the Seamen's Church, in which the Community have manifested so much interest, is to be opened to-day. There is to be a Communion Service at 11 a.m., and at 5.30 there will be a special opening service, when the Rev. Mr. Piper will preach.

We note the departure by the present mail steamer of the Hon. Mr. Smale, Chief-Justice of this Colony, who goes home on leave. We are confident he will carry with him the good wishes of all in Hongkong, as even those who may not agree with everything he does, cannot but respect the uprightness of his intentions, and the general desire which he shows to act in accordance with the public interests.

## LATE TELEGRAM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

SHANGHAI, January 10th.

The Hong-que Wharf Company have purchased Olyphant's wharf.

The arrangements for the formation of the new local Bank are being completed.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*January 10th.*

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

THEFT.

Two privates of the 10th Regiment, named Joseph Giles and J. Thompson, were sent to three months' hard labour for stealing some rings in a brothel in Taipingshan.

ASSAULT.

Lam Akwong, coolie to the Hongkong Dispensary, summoned Mr. J. D. Humphreys for unlawfully assaulting and beating him.

Complainant stated he was sent on board of a steamer to get some boxes. He received all but one, and got a paper to that effect from the steamer. When he returned, he asked the defendant to pay for the boat for carrying seven boxes. The defendant became angry, gave him several blows on the face with his open hand, and then seized him by his queue, took him near the cook-house, and beat him with a walking stick over his back, breaking the stick. Complainant showed marks on the back, a black eye, a swollen lip, and cut mouth. After using him in this way, the defendant threw a tub of water over him. He went immediately to the station and made a complaint. He did not know why he was beaten.

E. Rusfeldt, sworn, stated he was employed at the Hongkong Dispensary. He slept at premises on the Praya. On the day in question the complainant came to those premises with some cases, and he told him to make his bed and tidy up his room, and he refused to do so, though he started by scattering the blankets all over the room on the floor, dirtying them, and then left. Witness then locked up the premises and went to the dispensary, the complainant following him with paper in his hand, making use of what he understood to be abusive language in Chinese. Witness reported the circumstance to Mr. Humphrey's.

Defendant stated that the premises on the Praya were stores, where the drugs of the dispensary are kept. Mr. E. Rusfeldt slept there at night. No servants were kept there, it being a store and locked up throughout the day. It was the duty of any one servant in the establishment to tidy up the place when sent down on any business. The complainant was told to do so by the young Danish gentleman now in Court, and he refused, throwing the things about the place because he was set to do it. He was abusive to the witness, and when the defendant asked him why he did not do as he was told, and why he was insolent, the complainant commenced abusing him, which exasperated him so much that he slapped his face. Complainant still continued insolent, and defendant continued to flog him till he ceased his insolence. He would not have touched him had he not been insolent.

Mr. May lectured the defendant on his conduct, taking the law into his own hands, and told him he did not consider it the duty of the coolie to tidy up the room and make the bed. At all events, had defendant brought up the complainant and charged him with refusal of duty, he might have inflicted a small fine on him, but as he had taken the law into his own hand, by inflicting so many wounds on complainant,—a black eye, a swollen face, bruised back and cut mouth—he could not look on this as a slight offence. It was one which he must deal severely with, and he accordingly inflicted a fine of $20.

## SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai papers of the 5th inst. state that two foreigners up country had been seized by the Chinese and tied up, in consequence of their having accidentally shot two Chinamen. Annexed are the accounts which appear in the respective papers of that date. The *Daily News* says:—

A report of an unfortunate occurrence up country has reached Shanghai, though in so irregular a manner that it is not easy to say what amount of credence it deserves. The circumstances are these. On Wednesday evening, a foreigner intimated at the Police Station that his servant had heard some boatmen talk of two foreigners having been seized while up country, for having shot two Chinamen. A native constable was sent out, and brought in the boatmen, who were forwarded to the British Acting Consul. Their statement simply is that, when passing a foreign house-boat near Tanyang, the servants on board told them their masters had been seized, bound, and taken to the city of Paong-yue. The country people also told them that two foreigners were seized for shooting Chinese. H. M. Consul applied to the Taotai, who, we believe, has issued a despatch requesting the release of the men if they are really under detention, and a foreign constable will proceed with this to Paong-yue by one of the fast native despatch-boats. Prompt action is of course very desirable under such circumstances, and the report is just sufficiently strong to require that immediate steps should be taken. The Chinese method of securing a prisoner is rough and cruel, and might do permanent injury to a sufferer where such treatment was wholly unmerited. As to what led to the rumoured seizure, we can say nothing till the matter has been further investigated.

The *Courier* gives the following account:—A boatman who arrived in Shanghai on the 4th inst. from the Soochow and the grand canal district, reported to the authorities that two Englishmen had been caught and tied up by the country people at the place so well known to sportsmen—Peng-yu, or, more correctly, Peng-li-yu, some 10 miles beyond Changshow on the grand Canal. The cause of this procedure was not very clearly stated; but it is believed to have arisen from some accident caused by the fire-arms of the foreigners, who were on a shooting excursion. From the description given by the boatman, the parties are believed to be one of our livery-stable men and a friend. Immediately on the matter being reported, the British Consul, it is understood communicated with the Taotai, and the requisite documents having been obtained, two officers are said to have been sent off to-day to bring the foreigners to Shanghai. It is, perhaps, not generally known that two fatal accidents occurred in the Heng-yu district last year, a boy, and subsequently a man, being shot accidentally by foreigners. Both these cases were settled amicably by a money payment, the military mandarin of the district showing a very reasonable and friendly spirit. Of course, if foreigners are guilty of recklessness or violence, they should be punished, but we think our Consuls should insist, in the most peremptory way, that British subjects charged with any offence should be conveyed with all speed to the nearest foreign port, without being subject to the inhuman method of tying up, common among the Chinese. Several instances are on record of frightful and permanent injury to the limbs of foreigners by this style of detention, and whether they are guilty or not, we hold that such treatment of them should be sternly repressed. But we have every confidence that Consul Davenport will do his duty.

## NINGPO.

*(N. C. Daily News.)*

Another fire occurred at Ningpo on Friday last, very near the scene of the former one. This time there was difficulty in getting water, and although the men of the Anglo-Chinese force were quickly on the spot, with their engine, nearly 100 houses were burned down, before the flames were got under. As it was, they had to take water (?) from an open sewer; and the engine has since been nearly unapproachable.

The Salt Gabelle seems to be a source of difficulty again in Chekeang. A memorial by Censor Chi-chên, in the *Peking Gazette* of the 28th November, declares an immense amount of peculation to prevail in this notoriously corrupt department. Nothing can be done without little official squeezing in this "land of sages." Squeezing is the best known and most extensively cultivated of the polite arts. But whether the remedy the Censor proposes would be a remedy, we cannot venture to have an opinion.

## THE NAVAL BALL AT SHANGHAI.

*(Courier.)*

This is, so far as the writer's experience of Shanghai is concerned, a novel heading for a newspaper notice in this Settlement. We think we are correct in saying that for the past ten years, at least, there has been no Naval Ball in Shanghai. But H. M. S. *Juno* and *Curlew* being fortunately with us during this season of festivity, their Officers were moved to do themselves a pleasure by giving some expression of their sense of the hospitality for which our Settlement is famous, and the result was the brilliant gathering at the Club last evening; of which we have pleasure in saying at once that it was from first to last what it deserved to be,—an unqualified success.

Of 200 invitations sent 175 were accepted, which, at such a time of social engagements, was itself a proof how thoroughly the kindly wishes of the gallant entertainers were appreciated. Shortly after 9 o'clock the guests began to arrive, and found arrangements made for them which abundantly showed the thoughtfulness, sound judgment and taste of the hosts. The decorations, which were executed under the general supervision of an officer of the *Juno*, were at once characteristic and chaste, the crowning triumph being a chandelier most artistically wrought of bayonets and cutlasses, which, lighted up by a hundred blazing tapers, had an effect so brilliant as sometimes to make one almost wish they would "dowse the glim." This cornucopian was suspended from the dome which overhangs the centre of the upper landing of the grand staircase. Within the Ball-room, which occupied the entire Drawing Room, the flags of all nations draped the mirrors, while wreaths of evergreens arched the windows,—the effect of the whole being exceedingly striking and exciting universal admiration. The southern half of the upper landing was screened off for a Drawing-room, and furnished with tables, lounges, photographic albums, and other tasteful appurtenances. Accustomed as our naval friends are to make the most of very limited accommodation, it was not difficult for them to find in the spacious apartments adjoining "ample and verge enough" for Ladies' room, Tea-room, Billiard-room and Card-room, while the Supper-room was, of course, ready made. A naval amateur artist had prepared, besides, elegant gilt scrolls, indicating with unmistakable legibility these various localities, an arrangement which was as convenient as it was ornamental.

Among the guests were most of the foreign consuls in plain dress, the officers of all the foreign navies represented in the harbour at present, in their various uniforms, and four of our clergymen. When to these we add the many-coloured sheen of the ladies in their exquisite toilettes, we must leave the brilliancy of the general effect to the imagination of our readers.

About ½ to 10, Capt. Boyle, in the much regretted absence, from severe indisposition, of Capt. Baird, of the *Juno*, opened the ball, and soon all the elements of beauty—"light, music, and motion"—were blended harmoniously together. Professor Terry, on the piano, conducted the orchestra, and the music was much praised, the admirable time given for the various dances being especially appreciated. About ½ past 11 there was an adjournment as our Masonic friends say, "from labour to refreshment;" and in this very *material* element of success, the entertainment was far from showing a falling off. The supper, devised and prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Williams, of the Club, was all that could be wished—abundant, varied, *recherché* and well served up. Ample justice having been done to the good things, dancing was resumed with great spirit till about 1 next morning, when the ladies withdrew. The zest with which the "blue coats" danced was quite observable, making it abundantly clear that they had got their land legs: no doubt they were resolved to make the most of an opportunity that does not occur every day to those whose "home is on the deep." One enthusiastic gentleman was overheard declaring that, after fifteen years experience in the East, he could say that he had never seen such an assemblage of beauty in any of its cities or settlements.

We must certainly congratulate the hosts on their success. A careful review of their arrangements made one feel deeply how well that success was deserved.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 11TH, MORNING.

There has been no change in the tone of the drug market. Patna and Benares, $680 to $685, on cash and credit terms. Malwa, $625 to $630.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—58 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—56 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 205 to 207½ per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$160 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$360 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$62 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$64 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—27 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—41 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 185 per share.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$45 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—30 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—5 per cent. nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$17 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$10 to 9 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight,... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4½
Bank Bills on demand,..... 4/3
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 8 days' sight 220½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight..... 72½
Bank, 15 days sight..... 72½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 73½

SALES ON JANUARY 10TH, 1872.

*As reported by Chinese.*

*Sugar Candy*, 600 tubs, at $2.40, by Ying-kee to foreign merchant.

*Wheat Flour*, 50lbs., 400 bags, at $1.58, by Ying-kee to travelling merchant.

*White Wax*, 2 pieces, at $81.00, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

*White Wax*, 3 pieces, at $81.00, by Hing-tai-chan to travelling merchant.

*Dried Lily Flowers*, 20 piculs, at $12.70, by Hing-tai chan to Hongkong merchant.

*Mushrooms*, 8 piculs, at $36.00, by Yu-wo-loong to travelling merchant.

*Shellfish*, 10 piculs, at $36.50, by Yu-wo-loong to travelling merchant.

*Cuttlefish*, 10 piculs, at $16.80, by Yu-wo-loong to travelling merchant.

*Bombay Cotton*, 50 bales, at $16.20, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.

*White Wax*, 2 pieces, at $81.00, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

*Calcutta Cotton*, 25 bales, at $14.75, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-lheng.

*T-Cloths*, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $1.85, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

*Vermicelli*, 100 piculs, at $9.30, by Yee-kee to Hongkong merchant.

# NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH AND PACIFIC MAILS.

## JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN HONGKONG.

So many important points are brought to notice by the case of REGINA v. ABDOOL MOOSAH and NOOR MAHOMET, recently concluded at the Supreme Court, that it is very difficult to decide which of them calls most urgently for notice. The punishment which has been inflicted is in effect imprisonment with hard labour for 18 months and 12 months on the respective prisoners, those terms being awarded on each of the counts on which they were found guilty, but commencing from the same day. The object in framing the sentence in this manner would seem to be a doubt as to the finding on the fourth count, as if a general sentence had been given, and a conviction on the fourth count proved bad, the whole sentence would be annulled. However this may be, the punishment is extremely severe. The merits of the case in itself, and the manner in which the prosecution was instituted, are matters for very careful consideration, while the peculiar character of the judicial arrangements in this Colony forms a subject for no less serious notice than the particular matter which has brought them so prominently to the attention of the public.

In considering the merits of the case, as it came forward in the Supreme Court, the first point which claims attention is the very undesirable form in which it was brought. This cannot be more clearly defined than in the words of Chief-Justice COCKBURN, which were quoted by Mr. HAYLLAR, and in which the practice of charging, at one and the same time, a crime and a conspiracy to commit it, are condemned in very strong terms. The indictment, it is true, did not charge the alteration of the books as a specific offence, but as an act indicative of the conspiracy; but it was undoubtedly treated as a specific charge by the prosecution, and by the Judge in his summing up, and thus the proceedings justly came under the category of those condemned by Chief-Justice COCKBURN as being "legal, but most unsatisfactory." One important reason for this unsatisfactoriness consists in the likelihood, which must arise in a case brought forward in such a form, of the jury becoming utterly puzzled by an argument in a circle, the act supposed to be committed being taken as indicative of the conspiracy, and the conspiracy in its turn being considered indicative of the evil intention in the act. There may be insufficient evidence to prove either the one or the other, but the two being brought forward and charged together, the probability of the one may be made the proof of the other, and both the act and the conspiracy to commit it be considered proved, when the truth is that all that is established by the evidence amounts to two probabilities, but no absolute proof whatever.

It was thus in the case under notice. There was not sufficient evidence on the one hand to prove that the defendants altered the books with a criminal intention, except when the actual evidence was supplemented by the presumptions drawn from facts which would not be admitted as evidence in regard to committing the crime, though they were admissible as proving a conspiracy to commit it. On the other hand, the existence of the conspiracy could not have been held to be established, had it not been thought that a fraudulent alteration of the books was proved. Eliminate from the charge of conspiracy the fraudulent alteration of the books, and the whole case falls to the ground. Eliminate from the charge of altering the books the circumstances tending to the conclusion that a conspiracy was formed, and there is nothing to attach criminality to that act, at least so far as the defendants in the case were concerned. But let it be supposed, as was unfortunately the case, that its being half proved that they altered the books and half proved that their business arrangements were designed to deceive, amounts to a total proof of their having done both—and two offences are considered to be proved upon evidence which is insufficient to establish either. The utmost that such a coincidence could be considered to amount to is a greater or less increase of probability.

Supposing the conspiracy had alone been charged, it would have had to be proved by testimony to specific acts, such as that the defendants agreed together either verbally or by writing to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner; and in this case merely inferential evidence of general belief and the like would have either been excluded or admitted very sparingly. Had a fraudulent alteration of the books been alone charged, there would not have been sufficient evidence to bring the offence home to the defendants. But no inference as to conspiracy is deducible from an alteration of the books, unless that alteration be distinctly proved by evidence *apart from the supposition of the conspiracy*, to be fraudulent; otherwise the proof will be based upon the argument in a circle above indicated. That there was not sufficient in the evidence tending to show a conspiracy, except on the supposition of the fraudulent alteration of the books, may be safely inferred, if from nothing else, from the stress which the CHIEF-JUSTICE laid upon the latter point in his summing up, pointing it out as most important as being evidence of the "fact." The merits of the case, therefore, depended upon whether it was directly proved that the two defendants did fraudulently alter the books.

That the books were altered there was no doubt; but the connection of the defendants with that alteration depended upon the evidence of one man alone, the house-coolie LOW-A-YOW, who said he saw DEVRAJ with one of the books in his hand, and that the two defendants altered one of them in his presence. Upon this vital point, His Lordship tells the Jury that "after an experience of Chinese witnesses extending now over many years, he cannot suggest a doubt of the truth of the coolie's evidence." His Lordship's imagination must have been singularly unsuggestive at that moment; as surely the great improbability that a man who wished to alter books fraudulently would send for a house coolie to write the labels and bring the gum bottle, was worthy of some consideration; while it might, it would be thought, have occurred to him to suggest that LOW-A-YOW might be speaking the truth, but not the whole truth. It is quite possible that DEVRAJ was overseen by the coolie altering the labels, but that the two defendants were not present—a supposition strongly suggested by the long time which this coolie held back from saying a word about what he knew. The story he told constituted just one of those pieces of evidence which are open to doubt, because they are too good. That DEVRAJ might have been overseen to alter the books is probable; that he might have altered them in the presence of a house coolie is possible, but hardly probable; that he might have done so together with a second man in the presence of the coolie is very improbable; but that three shrewd and cunning men—as the whole theory of the prosecution must suppose him and the two defendants to be—should be so utterly infatuated as to do a deed, which they had conspired to do with a criminal intent, in the presence of a Chinese coolie, and that they should actually ask him to go and fetch the gum bottle, passes, one would think, all conceivable and inconceivable credulity, even that particular credulity which results from "an experience of Chinese witnesses extending over many years." Yet the CHIEF-JUSTICE laid it down absolutely that he could suggest no doubt on this point, and he treated all other parts of the evidence in an equally unfavourable way for the defendants. ABDOOL RHAMAN, who, if he told the truth and there was a conspiracy, was an accomplice, and if he did not tell the truth went for nothing in the case, was represented as an innocent young man *only* twenty-six years of age—as though a man of his age would not know that he was committing an offence in conspiring to get up a fraudulent bankruptcy—ABDOOL RHAMAN was allowed to give his testimony, without one word of warning against it being given from the Bench—nay, we absolutely find the CHIEF-JUSTICE doing all he could to give weight to the very evidence against which it was his bounden duty to caution the jury. For eight long hours did the luckless prisoners sit in court with their mouths closed, while the Judge thus charged the jury, who, following the almost absolute direction from the Bench, returned a verdict of guilty.

We do not blame the Jury, but we do unhesitatingly blame the Judge, both for what he did, and for what he omitted,—for going beyond all reasonable bounds in giving his opinions on the facts; for omitting to warn the jury against the evidence of a man, who, if he spoke the truth, was an accomplice. Without the evidence of the godown coolie and RHAMAN there was absolutely no case. The evidence of the former was, as above shown, open to the gravest suspicion; against that of the latter, the Judge should have carefully cautioned the jury. It is thus quite needless to give any opinion upon the merits of the case, because in reality there was no case. Seeing the matter brought into Court and argued with so much persistency both by the Acting Attorney-General and by the Judge, the Jury could not be expected to perform the duties of a Grand Jury, and throw it out in the face of the strong summing up of the Chief-Justice. They, therefore, naturally and quite excusably followed the direction given to them in a matter in which they must have become completely mystified by the laboured and lengthy arguments brought before them; but, whatever general grounds for suspicion might have appeared in the course of the Bankruptcy proceedings in which the prosecution originated, the case, as it came forward in the Supreme Court, was so weak on its merits that it is astonishing that the Attorney-General should have signed the information, or that the Chief-Justice should have allowed the matter to go to the Jury.

The next point that has to be noticed is the manner in which the case was brought forward. This, upon general grounds, is the most important part of the subject, as the interests of this Colony are most deeply concerned in a stop being put for the future to such a mode of procedure as has been adopted in this celebrated suit.

The case arose out of the Bankruptcy proceedings of ABDOOL RHAMAN. What these proceedings, however, were, neither we nor the public know. A reporter from this paper presented himself at the Court, but was informed that the proceedings were being conducted in Chambers with closed doors. All that we know, therefore, of this matter is what the CHIEF-JUSTICE stated in Court in the course of the conspiracy case. He said that he found certain strong grounds of suspicion, in consequence of which, he placed the papers in the hands of the Attorney-General. We must ask our readers carefully to note the position occupied by the then Attorney General, Mr. PAUNCEFOTE. Before the bankruptcy proceedings came on, he was retained as Counsel for the parties who subsequently became the prosecutors in the conspiracy case, in some civil cases of a complicated character, but whose general drift was to decide whether ABDOOL MOOSA, one of the defendants in the conspiracy case, was entitled to the ownership of certain opium, or whether this opium ought properly to go to pay the creditors of ABDOOL RHAMAN. It appeared, so far as could be seen, that, if the fraud which it was alleged had been perpetrated by ABDOOL MOOSA and NOOR MAHOMET, could be proved, the proceeds of this opium would go to the Chinese creditors of RHAMAN, who were Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's clients. Under these circumstances the papers are placed in the hands of Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, as Attorney General; and he,—we are bound to believe upon public grounds, however much we may consider him mistaken in his action—directs the Crown Solicitor to bring forward the case in the Police Court as a public prosecution. The proceedings there, with which our readers are already familiar, go on for more than two months. Three men were charged upon evidence, which the Magistrate did not hesitate to pronounce to be very defective, with conspiracy. Two of them, the defendants in the case under notice, were committed for trial, the third being discharged as the evidence did not in any way implicate him. We beg our readers specially to note two points in connection with this prosecution in the Police Court; first, that it was a public prosecution; and secondly, that three men were charged with a conspiracy when the only evidence against them was that of a man, who if a conspiracy existed was involved in it, as the testimony of the Chinese coolie, LOW-A-YOW, was not forthcoming for more than a month after the proceedings were instituted.

The above is what may be called the first chapter in this affair, and it may be briefly summed up thus. The then Attorney-General, Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, Counsel for the Chinese creditors, brings, at the suggestion of the CHIEF-JUSTICE, a public prosecution in the form of a charge of conspiracy—a species of charge always considered open to exception, chiefly because it closes the mouths of men who might, were they able to speak, easily show the true state of affairs. In this case, as it at first came forward, the mouths of three men were thus closed, and the evidence of the fourth, a co-conspirator if the charge was true, was taken against them. An application to have the criminal proceedings postponed till the civil suit was over was refused by the CHIEF-JUSTICE, and the Magistrate felt reluctantly compelled to commit the men for trial, but in doing so, he expressed his opinion that the evidence did not substantiate the charge.

We then come to the next chapter. Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, the Attorney-General, having set this gigantic avalanche in motion, goes home, and Mr. BALL, one of the judges in the Colony, and who has to take the place of the Chief-Justice in the latter's absence, is appointed Acting Attorney-General; and here a very peculiar circumstance arises. The information is signed by Mr. BALL, the usual steps are taken to bring the matter into the Supreme Court, and the Acting Attorney-General is feed by the Chinese specially interested in having the charge pushed forward. Whether Mr. BALL received his fee before signing the information or after, we are not aware, but there is no doubt that he did receive a retainer in connection with the case. "A retainer in connection with a public prosecution!" will be exclaimed; but no, here is the peculiarity of the case. Originally brought as a public prosecution in the Police Court, it appears suddenly transformed into a private prosecution when it gets into the Supreme Court; and what is more, a Barrister who had arrived shortly after the Judge of the Summary Court was appointed Acting Attorney-General, sat beside that functionary in the Supreme Court as his junior. The case came before the Court on the 1st December, but actually up to the 5th December, the CHIEF-JUSTICE himself was under the impression that it was an Attorney-General's case, and thus only after the prosecution had been going on for four days was it known to the Jury or any one else that it was not a public prosecution.

This point is of very great importance, because there is a vast difference in the amount of attention which a Jury will pay to a counsel who appears as Crown prosecutor, and merely performs a duty in the regular course of his official business, and the weight which they will attach to the pleading of counsel retained by private prosecutors, who may be influenced by feelings such as would not affect an official prosecutor. The then Acting Attorney-General, Mr. BALL, opened the case with a swinging counsel's speech, altogether lacking the temperance which should characterise the address of a Crown Prosecutor, whose bounden duty it is to give at least a fair consideration to what may reasonably be urged on behalf of the prisoner against whom the charge is brought. It is certainly very astounding to hear a gentleman who, the Jury imagined, was addressing them with all the authority of a Crown Prosecutor telling them that they need not attach too much importance to the fact that one of the witnesses was an accomplice, and that in criminal cases it was not necessary to canvass the nature of the evidence so carefully as in a civil suit. In what precise position the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL then stood it is somewhat difficult to understand; as when the CHIEF-JUSTICE asked whether the case was a private prosecution, the answer given was, "I lent the QUEEN's name to the Prosecution." This may be all very well, but we think only on condition that the QUEEN's name is lent gratis, especially where as in Hongkong the ATTORNEY-GENERAL acts as his own Grand Jury, and the question naturally arises, if he lends the QUEEN's name as Attorney-General, whether he borrows it as private prosecutor.

Such is a bare outline of the irregularities attaching to the form in which this extraordinary case was brought before the Court, and it may be recapitulated as follows: The case originated in Bankruptcy proceedings conducted with closed doors; it laid to the charge of the defendants, upon the most scanty evidence, an accusation which is always looked upon with distrust on account of the loose evidence which it admits and its closing the mouths of witnesses; it was brought forward by the order of Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, when he was Counsel in a civil suit for the Chinese who ultimately appeared as the actual prosecutors; and finally, it was commenced as a public, and conducted as a private, prosecution.

It would be satisfactory if this matter could be dismissed with the remarks which have already been made, and which sufficiently show the irregularities which characterised the manner in which the proceedings were brought into the Court; but those remarks would be palpably defective if we omitted to notice the peculiar position in which the CHIEF-JUSTICE was placed, and the manner in which he acted in connection with the affair. He had for days sat in the Bankruptcy Court with closed doors, and there had heard statements which must have had an influence upon his mind. Nevertheless, he heard the case in the Supreme Court, while Judge BALL, who, as the Deputy of the CHIEF-JUSTICE, ought, one would think under the circumstances, properly to have been called upon to hear the case, was pleading it as private prosecutor at the Bar. We believe very few Judges would place themselves in so difficult a position as to hear a case, one side of which had been strongly presented to them, and it would be supposed that the CHIEF-JUSTICE would not only have objected to Mr. BALL's pleading the case, but would have called upon that gentleman to hear it. But no steps were taken in this direction, and the result was that the CHIEF-JUSTICE sat upon the Bench with his mind full of what had occurred in Bankruptcy. Judges are only men, and it is impossible to believe that this did not have its effect. We are quite unable otherwise to account for the implicit confidence he placed in LOW-A-YOW's evidence as to the alteration of the books, and his not considering himself called upon to warn the jury against the testimony of RHAMAN as an accomplice. He assumed that RHAMAN was altogether a dupe. It was surely his business to leave that to the jury, telling them that if they did not believe RHAMAN a dupe, he was then an accomplice, and his evidence must be taken with the utmost caution.

It is a matter of regret to us to have to write frequently in opposition to what is done by the CHIEF-JUSTICE, because in the main we are convinced he is actuated not only by proper, but really laudable motives. But it is impossible not to be struck with certain very undesirable things which take place in connection with the administration of justice in this Colony, and we are compelled to deal with nothing but the fact. We have latterly had two great *causes célèbres*, and people outside have possibly been surprised that such cases have arisen. But there has been sufficient to show that the CHIEF-JUSTICE has done much towards bringing them forward. In the KWOK-A-SHING case, this was so well known to be the fact that no one made any scruple of attributing the proceedings in a very great degree to influence from high judicial quarters, and in the case which has called forth these remarks, this species of influence has been scarcely less conspicuous. In reply to a pertinent remark made by the prisoners' Counsel, to the effect that the case had been ordered by his Lordship, the answer was that he found in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings that there was reason to suspect a serious crime, and he merely placed the papers in the hands of the Attorney-General, and that it was the latter who ordered the prosecution. So far so well. It was not likely that an experienced lawyer would make a mistake as to form; but the mistake that was made in the KWOK-A-SHING case, and appears also to have been made in the present instance, was that of forming and pronouncing too definite an opinion when only a portion of the matter had been heard. The effect of any such expression on the part of a Judge is liable always to be serious, and more especially is such likely to be the case in a place like Hongkong. It is true that in such instances, the CHIEF-JUSTICE has always been actuated by a sincere desire to forward what he feels to be the true end of Justice, but it is quite possible for a Judge to err from the best motives, as he can do no greater injury to Society at large than by in any way stretching the law, even if by so doing he succeed in attaining justice in an individual case. No doubt, from what he saw at the Bankruptcy Court the CHIEF-JUSTICE considered that a great fraud had been committed, and it was impossible for those proceedings not to influence his mind. Thoughout the whole case in the Supreme Court, we heard discussed the liabilities of agents, the responsibility of principals, and a vast number of other topics which seemed strangely fine points on which to hinge a criminal charge. The civil suits glinted through the criminal proceedings, and the echo was heard of what went on behind the curtain which shielded the bankruptcy investigation from the public gaze. What was disclosed in the bankruptcy case, we know not. Much stress is laid upon this in some quarters, but the great fact is overlooked that the worse the revelations in the Bankruptcy Court, the less justifiable was it to bring the case in so questionable a form as that of a charge of conspiracy, because the more easy would it have been to have proved that the defendants committed a specific crime. If there are frauds and wrongs which the law cannot touch, we are bound to conceive that the Legislature in leaving this defect have acted wisely, and have done so to avoid greater evils than those which more searching laws would remedy. It is for this reason that charges of conspiracy are looked upon with disfavour, and that clear and direct evidence of the *conspiring

the gunboat was being cleared previous to going alongside the dock.

The above paper also contains the following items:—As a houseboat party were going up-country last week, one of their coolies became so severely unwell that it was deemed advisable to transfer him to a native boat, bound for Shanghai, but before reaching here the man died. His friends wish to make out that he had suffered violence, but refuse to allow the body to be examined at the Shantung Road Hospital. A portion of the body is discoloured, probably the result of disease, though the native doctors think it has been caused by violence. An inquest was however held by the Che-hsien, who returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

We hear that the *Fuh-li*, tug-boat, which has been plying at Foochow during the tea season, and left for Shanghai on Friday, ran on a rock off the coast of Chusan while on her way up. The weather was very foggy, but the *Fuh-li* was running in deep water in the channel and supposed to be well off the coast. The set of the tidal current, however, carried her broadside shorewards, and the fog was so thick that the danger was not detected. She went on the rock at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, driving a large hole in her bottom. She has since remained stationary, and there is not thought to be any fear of her slipping off, while the weather continues quiet. Some of the crew remained by her, while Capt. Gibbon reached Ningpo in a native fishing-boat, and came on to Shanghai.

The latest papers to hand state that two British subjects up the country have been seized, in consequence of their having accidentally shot a Chinaman, and that the Consul was about to send after them. Some excitement was caused on the subject.

## HANKOW.

(*Correspondent of the N. C. Daily News.*)

A sad accident occurred here last night, which proved fatal to a large number of lives. The scene of the catastrophe was the north bank of the Han river, about a quarter of a mile above its confluence with the Yangtse. A portion of the bank, close to a busy jetty, suddenly gave way about eight o'clock in the evening. Four houses, which were partially suspended on long piles, all the inmates of those houses, and part of the street running parallel with the river, were borne along with the earth into the waters below. A number of boats, lying at anchor just at that spot, and underneath the houses, were crushed and buried in an instant, leaving not a trace behind. Multitudes of people have visited the place to-day, but nothing is to be seen there, except muddy, placid water, a bare bank, a temple of the King Yu, partly overhanging the deep, and a number of sampans plying about, as if nothing had happened.

It is calculated that nearly a hundred lives have been lost. One might fancy that an accident like this would cause the Chinese to abandon at once those houses which overhang both rivers, and which appear more like roofed scaffoldings than dwellings and teashops; but it does not seem likely to have this salutary effect. The inhabitants of those airy dwellings are to-day as indifferent to the fearful fate of their yesterday's neighbours, as the senseless brutes that prowl their streets. The so-called fathers-and mothers of the people will doubtless cherish a submissive resignation to what they will please to designate as Heaven's decree, and will feel too much love and compassion for their children, to try and prevent the survivors from sharing, at the appointed time, a similarly doleful doom. These fathers-and-mothers of the people present truly interesting subjects for the transforming influences of Alcock, Wade, & Co. Nevertheless, the most devoted missionaries of that exalted body cannot, perhaps, boast of their past success or feel proud of their future prospects, among the devout members of the celestial aristocracy; yet they need not despair. The conversion of the upper ten thousand is, doubtless, the surest means of converting the lower million; and the means to secure the former is, also doubtless, to ignore the deepest wants of the latter. Some of your readers will, perhaps, still doubt this doctrine; so do I.

December 21st, 1871.

## PEKIN.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The officials announce that it is considered unsafe for foreigners to travel between Peking and Tientsin without an escort, as the roads are infested with robbers. The dreadful sufferings of the population by the recent floods make us believe that this announcement is much needed. The remains of M. Popoff, of the Russian Legation, who died here in February, 1870, have been exhumed, and are to be sent to St. Petersburgh.

The general health of the foreign community here is excellent, and everything seems quiet. There is a good deal of attention given to skating this winter; and the canal near the British Legation is used somewhat for the indulgence of this amusement.

A correspondent speaks of a violent attack by a mob on an American Missionary. It seems that one of the American missionary societies had succeeded in planting a station in Yujok, a large city, about eighty miles west of Pekin. If we mistake not there was some difficulty in getting possession of the premises, after the lease had been drawn, and the advance money paid. There has been considerable opposition and persecution clearly traceable to the officials. On a recent Sunday the Rev. Mr. Pearson was interrupted while preaching, and such a hostile spirit manifested that he thought it wise to withdraw. He was however followed and way-laid, thrown down, beaten, and pelted with stones. When he reached home his clothes were soiled and torn, and the blood was running freely from wounds in the face and head. What notice the American Government will take of this affair remains to be seen.

## NINGPO.

(*Ibid.*)

On the 28th Dec., H. B. M. gunboat *Cockchafer* left Ningpo, at 2 p.m., to see after the steam-tug *Fuhli*. After passing Chinhae, bad weather necessitated her anchoring at Tinghae for the night. On the 29th she started again, but owing to the strong N. W. wind could make no headway. Capt. Smith, Lieut. Lee, and Mr. Murphy, chief engineer of the *Cockchafer*, in company with Capt. Gibbon, attended by a few servants, then landed and started to walk from Tinghae to Chingkung, over mountains, through valleys, and across a very rough country. After five hours hard walking they reached a point where it was their intention to have taken a native boat and proceeded to the wreck, but as the weather was still boisterous, no Chinaman would put off. Night now set in; a cold frosty wind blowing; and only prospect of shelter was in a dilapidated josshouse and a few mud huts. One of the latter was chosen, and here seven hungry foreigners squatted before a wood fire and cooked what "chow chow" was left in their haversacks, passing the night in the best way they could. In the morning they set out for Blackwall Islands, across the Kitau pass, and reached the *Fuh-li* about 9 a.m. on the 30th. The vessel was found to be in a precarious position, with a strong list to starboard, a rock through her bottom, and evidently not much chance of saving her. Too much praise cannot be given to the officers of the *Cockchafer*, for their promptitude and anxiety to do all in their power to render assistance, and to make every one comfortable.

## YOKOHAMA.

Dates are to the 30th ulto. The Mikado was expected on the 1st instant to visit the Arsenal at Yokohama.

On the night of the 25th Dec., two fires took place, the first commenced in a Tea-firing godown belonging to Messrs. D. Sassoon, Son & Co., and used by Messrs. Gilman & Co.; in this instance the fire was confined to the stone godown used for the tea-firing purposes, and little or no damage occurred except the destruction of the building. Just as this catastrophe was brought to a termination, a second fire of a more serious nature broke out in a bowling saloon on lot 70, and destroyed the whole of that new row of building on lot 71, occupied by storekeepers and others. The confusion at the fire was lamentable, and shows the necessity for radical change in the Municipal Government.

An adjourned Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 28th December, to receive the Report of the Special Committee on the Revision of the Treaties.

The *Japan Mail* notices what it designates, and what doubtless is, "an astonishing step in advance," in the fact that several young Japanese ladies of rank are to proceed to America for the purpose of pursuing a course in education. "This," it adds "may be the commencement of a movement fraught with vast consequences to the country, and too much circumspection in regard to it cannot be used. If the education sought and obtained is of a solid kind, this step may lead to a change in the social condition of women in Japan, which will have more to do with its advance in civilization than almost any other that could be named."

The above paper chronicles a disturbance of a rather serious nature which has taken place at Ikuno in the Province of Tambu, about fifty miles from Hiogo. The farmers and peasants, for reasons not exactly understood at present, made a sudden attack upon the official quarter of the district. The officers of the Government fled and the rioters burnt their dwellings. A coal or copper mine of some importance in the neighbourhood was then attacked. Two Frenchmen working in it barely escaped with their lives, and the rioters burnt all the buildings belonging to the works, destroyed the machinery, and left the place a wreck. The neighbouring authorities sent troops to the spot, seventy of the malcontent were apprehended, and riot was quelled but much damage has been done, and the surrounding country is more or less excited. There have been some few disturbances in the country elsewhere, but, as far as is known, they have not assumed any importance. They may be traced entirely to the Decree of the 29th Aug. The common people do not yet understand the conversion of the *Han* into *Ken*, and designing men of the two-sworded class, who are themselves discontented, are only too glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of telling the people that the Yedo Government have made this change in order to replace the officials of the old *Han* by creatures of their own, who will enact new ordinances, and oppress them with taxes and arbitrary exactions. This is what caused the recent riot to Geishiu and in several parts of the Island of Shikoku.

An ingenious fraud was recently committed upon the Custom House, in the following manner. A quantity of Iodide of Potash in small bottles was entered, and duty at the rate of a quarter of a *boo* a bottle tendered upon it. The Custom House required the value to be amended, and finally it was fixed at four rios and a half per bottle, at which rate duty was paid. Very shortly afterwards a further quantity was entered and the same duty required by the authorities. The owners refused to pay it, and the Custom House seized the goods, paying for them the value at which the previous parcel was assessed. On examination it was found that the bottles contained a liquid of absolutely no value whatever.

## THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Subjoined is the full text of the notification and memo. referring to the Police Commissioner, of which a portion was given yesterday:—[L.S.] RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL.

Whereas for the furtherance of Public interests as connected with the efficiency and organisation of the Police Force, and the prevention of Crime in the Colony of Hongkong, it is expedient that certain inquiries and investigation should be made into the present state of the Force; And whereas such inquiries and investigation will be most conveniently prosecuted by means of a Commission: Now therefore, know Ye that I, Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Bachelor, and Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, LL.D., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby under my Hand and the Seal of the said Colony, appoint you The Honorable Thomas Chisholm Anstey, Acting Attorney General; The Honorable William Keswick, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council; Francis William Mitchell, Esquire; Henry Lowcock, Esquire, Frederick Stewart, Esquire; and George Falconer, Esquire, or any four of you, to be a Commission for instituting and prosecuting all needful or proper inquiries in that behalf, and to take evidence in the premises, and to report to me all evidence so taken by you, and also your opinions thereon. And I do hereby require you to commence your inquiries forthwith, and to proceed therein continuously and to make your report to me as aforesaid with all reasonable despatch. And I do hereby empower you, during the course, and for the purposes of your said Commission, to demand and obtain access at all times to all Papers, Records, and Documents, relating to the subject matter of the said Commission being in the custody and under the control of the several Public Departments within this Colony. And from time to time to call before you and examine all persons superintending or employed in or under any of the said Departments. And I do hereby charge all persons in the Public Service to be aiding and assisting unto you herein.

Given under my Hand and under the Seal of the Colony of Hongkong, at Victoria, in the said Colony, this Twenty-second Day of December, A.D. One thousand eight hundred and Seventy-one.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
*Colonial Secretary.*

*Memo.* 633.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1871.

Mr. AUSTIN,

1.—On looking over the various despatches and the correspondence which has taken place relative to Police matters and crime during my absence on leave since April of last year, it appears to me that there has been so much misapprehension and so much misrepresentation of many facts connected with the Police and the state of crime in the Colony, as to make it very desirable to appoint a Commission, which might examine all necessary witnesses and consider the papers and correspondence connected with a subject which seriously affects all classes of the Community.

2.—Such a Commission, if painstaking, constituted of men in whom the Public has confidence, ought to be most useful, directly and indirectly. I believe, too, that it could report with tolerable exactness on at least the questions of fact which I propose to submit to it, and thereby render a most important service to the Executive Government.

3.—The delay, however, would be so great if I were to put off appointing the Commission till the numerous documents referred to it could be copied, that I am obliged in most cases to submit the original papers as filed, with all the subsequent official dockets and memoranda which have accumulated on them.

4.—I do so, nevertheless, in full confidence that such memoranda will gain no publicity, and I also suggest that no publicity be given to the proceedings of the Commission itself till their report and substance of the evidence on which it is based has been sent in and is ready for publication. It is obviously inexpedient, and might be very unfair to the parties most interested, that a portion only of evidence—liable to be materially qualified afterwards—should be exposed to premature criticism and the erroneous deductions resulting from incomplete knowledge.

5.—The following Gentlemen, I am happy to state, have consented to act, with a full sense of the personal labor to be incurred and the sacrifice of time which the undertaking must entail:

The Honorable the Acting Attorney General (T. C. Hayllar,)
The Honorable William Keswick,
Messrs. F. W. Mitchell,
Henry Lowcock,
William Hermann,
Frederick Stewart,
George Falconer.

6.—You will inform the Honorable the Acting Attorney General that I shall be obliged by his calling a meeting of the Commission and laying this memorandum early before them, so that, without delay, they may at once proceed to the election of a Chairman and the prosecution of their inquiries. I shall also be prepared to sanction any reasonable expense recommended by the Commission for a competent secretary.

7.—I would suggest that the Justices' room, from its vicinity to Police Barracks, Gaol, &c., &c., would probably be the most convenient and central place for a Commission on the Police to meet, but, if desirable, I shall be glad to place the Council Room at their disposal.

8.—I subjoin a list of the documents which it occurs to me may be immediately required by the Commission.

9.—I have now to request them to enquire—

A.—As to the comparative amount of crime in the Colony during each of the last six years, or for a longer period, if the Commission can usefully carry its inquiries further.

B.—The probable causes of increase and decrease in crime at various periods during that period, and how far attributable to individual exertion. *Vide* Memo. by Colonial Secretary—Remarks (Pages 18 and 19) on Mr. Deane's Report of 22nd September, 1871, and Colonial Secretary's Memo. on return of Convictions during 1870. (*Vide* C. S. O. No. 381. 1871.)

C.—To consider the Reports called for by Major General Whitfield from Messrs. Deane and Rice in September last, and to state how far they consider the general representations therein, and especially in Mr. Rice's Report, to have been warranted. Also, how far they consider the suggestions made to be useful.

D.—More especially to ascertain whether it be true that there is such a divided authority in the Police Force as is implied by Mr. Rice, according to the ordinary sense of such a term.

E.—Whether the only actual suggestion that I can find presented in a tangible and intelligible way by Mr. Rice, viz.: the fusion of all classes, castes, colors, &c., in one mass in the Police Force, so as to place West-Indians or Chinese occasionally in command of Europeans, be a practicable or useful suggestion here.

F.—To inquire into and report as to the present organization of the Police Force generally, and to suggest such improvements and reforms therein as may be thought expedient by the Commission.

G.—To report their opinion as to the expediency of employing Sikhs in the Police, and retaining the services of any of those now in the Force, as well as to the expediency of employing either East-Indians, or Negroes from the West Indies.

H.—To report as the expediency of continuing to maintain, with Chinese co-operation and pecuniary aid, the auxiliary force of "District Watchmen," and to ascertain whether the latter body has rendered any essential or useful service to the Colony, also whether, as at present controlled, there is any real danger to be apprehended practically from allowing such a force to be maintained.

I.—Whether the Public safety and general interests of the Colony are promoted or not by the present institution of a Police Fire Brigade, intended to act with great promptitude at the commencement of a fire, and whether the Commission has any suggestions to offer on the subject.

10. Finally, the Members of the Commission may feel assured that, without defining more particularly the subjects intended for their special investigation, any suggestions which they may offer with a view to promoting the general security of life and property by improving the Police Force, will receive from the Executive the most earnest and favourable consideration possible under the circumstances.

RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL,
*Governor.*

## THE SEAMEN'S CHURCH, HONGKONG.

Our readers will be glad to hear that the above building, towards the erection of which they contributed so liberally, has been satisfactorily completed; the rapidity with which the subscriptions came, in having enabled the trustees to place it in hand at once. The building is now quite ready for use, and an opening service will be held in a few days.

The little Church will, we are confident, be thoroughly appreciated by all in Hongkong. Its general aspect is pleasing. The tower and porch are naturally the most important features, and both are admirable in design and execution. The latter is specially attractive, having the double advantage of the pleasing associations connected with the "Porch" in churches at home, and of possessing practical utility; being of course a most convenient shelter, to those entering from chairs, either in sunny or wet weather. The inside of the Church is necessarily simple, but is rendered attractive by the Gothic windows varied by red brick borders. The roof is a very striking and most successful feature. For the clumsy straight beams usual here, circular beams formed of a number of pieces put together in the shape of an arch are substituted. The fittings have all been finished in the best style. The seats are well suited for comfort, and the lectern, pulpit, and communion table are of good design well executed in teak. The font is of finely dressed granite. Gas has been laid on to the building, two brilliant starlights lighting the nave. The floors deserve notice; the part where the seats are placed being of hard wood and the porch and aisles being of small marble tiles, black and white.

A Meeting of the Committee took place on Thursday last, when the members expressed themselves much satisfied with the successful completion of the building. The aspect of the Church will be shortly much improved by the substitution of iron railing, which has been ordered from home, for the boundary walls, which run on the North and East sides; and the portion of land which has been granted to the Church will be enclosed with a light iron fencing.

## THE S. S. N. COMPANY.

*To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."*

Sir,—Among the solemn words of warning occasionally let fall by those men in the Settlement who are wiser than their fellows, none are more frequent than a prediction of dire catastrophe in the share market. Because rotten joint-stock companies collapse in England, and let in foolish speculators, they sapiently infer that similar disaster must inevitably happen in Shanghai. I speak with becoming modesty, but it has always appeared to me that this view is totally mistaken, and that the shares in which such large dealings have taken place during the last two years are as sound a market able commodity as piece goods or tea. The companies which they represent are all doing a prosperous and increasing business; and the only danger to them which can arise, is from a general collapse of foreign interests in China, or from some very improbably powerful oppositions, against which local interests would be arrayed.

Let us take, for instance, the position of the great River Company whose shares occupy a leading place in the market, and in the favour of speculators. I have amused myself lately by analysing and putting together its accounts for the last four years, and I append the result of my calculation for what it may be worth.

*Analysis of Profit and Loss Accounts of* SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, *for 4 years ended 31st December, 1870. Compiled from Reports and Statements made at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance | | Tls. 67,090.58 |
| Brought forward from 1866 | | |
| Gross Profit— | | |
| For 4 years | 3,461,832.81 | |
| Less Amount expended for improvements and repairs, based on the figures furnished for the year 1868 as per Memo. annexed, say 4 Years at Tls. 100,000 | * 400,000.00 | |
| | | †3,061,832.81 |
| * NOTE. The Net result agreeing with the total figures given in the various Reports, is proof that any under estimate of expenditure must also be an under estimate of income. | | |
| Net Profits | | |
| As per Report 1867, | 810,023.25 | |
| " 1868, | 752,527.47 | |
| " 1869, | 718,147.83 | |
| " 1870, | 781,139.60 | |
| † Tls. | 3,061,832.81 | |
| Interest— | | |
| From Russell & Co. for 1867-70 | 10,041.91 | |
| On U. S. Bonds for 1870 | 7,851.31 | |
| | | 17,893.22 |
| | | 3,146,819.61 |
| Dividends— | | |
| 50 per cent. on Tls. 1,250,000 in 1867 | 625,000.00 | |
| 12 per cent. on Tls. 1,875,000 in 1868 | 225,000.00 | |
| 12 per cent. on Tls. 1,875,000 in 1869 | 225,000.00 | |
| 12 per cent. on Tls. 1,875,000 in 1870 | 225,000.00 | |
| | | 1,300,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund— | | |
| Amount transferred from 1866 | 56,742.79 | |
| " for 1868 | 53,155.00 | |
| " " 1869 | 41,270.22 | |
| " " 1870 | 359,212.44 | |
| | | 505,780.37 |
| Insurance and Depreciation Fund— | | |
| Amount written off Cost of property and payments for Insurance, see Memo. at foot | | †1,088,208.82 |
| Bonus on Freight—for 1868 | 49,000.00 | |
| " 1869 | 69,000.00 | |
| " 1870 | 72,500.00 | |
| | | 189,500.00 |
| Sundry Payments— | | |
| For interest on steamers purchased in 1867; collisions, &c., (after deducting sundry small items credited) during 4 years | | 63,340.42 |
| | | 3,146,819.61 |

MEMO. OF ORIGINAL COST OF PROPERTY AND AMOUNTS WRITTEN OFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamers— | | |
| *Fire Queen, Shanto, Saochuen, Hoyuen, Kiangsu, Teatiles,* and *Plymouth Rock*, costing as per Capital Account, 31 Dec., 1866 | 665,235.80 | |
| *Fusi Yama*, and *Hirado*, as per Report to 31 Dec., 1869 | 350,000.00 | |
| *Kiangsoong* | 165,000.00 | |
| *Meachu* and *Hangchow*, as per Profit and loss Account, 31 Dec., 1868 | 183,626.88 | |
| *Chili*, as per Report, 31 Dec., 1867 | 160,125.79 | |
| *Chusan*, as per Profit and Loss Account, 31 Dec., 1869 | 115,000.00 | |
| *Millet*, as per Insurance and Depreciation Fund, 31 Dec., 1869 | 36,247.54 | |
| *Hupeh* and *Shantung*, referred to at Meeting, 1870 | 360,000.00 | |
| | | 1,960,280.01 |
| Real Estate— | | |
| At Kin Lee Yuen, as per Capital Account, 31 Dec., 1867 | 207,748.68 | |
| Additions to ditto, as per Report for 1868 | 40,000.00 | |
| At Hongkow and Pootung, as per Capital Account, 31 Dec., 1867 | 405,127.96 | |
| | | 652,876.64 |
| | Total Cost Tls. | 2,613,112.35 |
| LESS. | | |
| Following amounts written off. | | |
| Amount brought forward from 1866 | 10,347.79 | |
| Amount transferred, 31 Dec., 1867 | 139,009.49 | |
| Amount transferred, 31 Dec., 1868 | 257,624.80 | |
| Amount Cost of *Meachu* and *Hangchow* | 183,626.88 | |
| Amount Cost of *Chusan* and *Millet*, 31 Dec., 1869 | 151,247.54 | |
| Amount of Remittance to England, Account *Hupeh* and *Shangtung*, 31 Dec., 1869 | 135,332.26 | |
| Amount to cover Insurance on Steamers to 31 Dec., 1869 | 58,445.68 | |
| | | ‡1,088,208.82 |
| Balance from 1868 | 52,062.57 | |
| LESS. | | |
| Amount Cost Steamer *Hupeh*, 31 Dec., 1870 | 163,706.65 | |
| | | 691,112.05 |
| Leaving as per Capital Account, 31 Dec. 1870 | Tls. | 1,822,000.00 |
| Viz.: 17 Steamers | 1,449,000.00 | |
| Real Estate | 373,000.00 | |
| | | 1,822,000.00 |

MEMO.

As an instance showing the large sums deducted for improvements to Property, Repairs, &c., not shown in the accounts, the following items were mentioned in the Report for 1868.

Report for 1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| Repairs of *Hirado, Saochuen,* and *Kiangsoong* | Tls. 36,000.00 |
| Repairs to Dock | " 10,000.00 |
| Cost of Wharves, Pontoons, Godown for Tientsin Steamers, and New Wharf and Shed for the River Line | " 48,000.00 |
| | Tls. 94,000.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| There figures show that, in four years, the Company has paid for Dividends | Tls. | 1,300,000 |
| Carried to Reserve Fund | " | 500,000 |
| Written off for Depreciation | " | 700,000 |
| And paid for Cost of Repairs and Improvements | " | 400,000 |
| | Tls. | 2,900,000 |

thus thoroughly establishing itself for carrying on the present enormous and yearly increasing traffic.

The Net Profit, 1870, after deductions for Repairs, &c., is shown to have been Tls. 780,000; so that in view of the increased import trade and the large Cotton freights current throughout the year, it is fair to assume that the net earnings for 1871 will amount to fully Tls. 900,000, if not more. This would easily enable the Company to add Tls. 400,000 to the "Reserve Fund," making it Tls. 900,000, (say one year's profits), and still leave Tls. 500,000 for appropriation, say as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dividend 12 per on 1,875,000 | Tls. | 225,000 |
| Bonus on Gross Freight, say 5 per on Tls. 1,600,000 | " | 80,000 |
| And for Depreciation, further reduction of cost of property, or any other purpose | " | 195,000 |
| | Tls. | 500,000 |

Clearly, this result enables the Company to continue to make a much larger return to its Shareholders than 12 per cent.; and this without trenching upon its position in any way—the additional return might again take the form of a Scrip issue of 20 per cent.=Tls. 375,000, which, with last year's issue, would make a total of Tls. 750,000 Scrip, against an actual Cash Reserve of Tls. 900,000. Thus, the Dividend of 1870, which practically was 32 per cent., might be repeated with perfect safety, and the Shareholder get a return equal to 10 per cent. on an investment of Tls. 320.

For such investment, of Tls. 320 per Share, the company affords the following security—

1st.—A Property which would then, 1st January, 1872, have been written off (inclusive of Tls. 195,000 allowed above out of Profits for 1871) to the extent of Tls. 890,000 leaving it at " 1,627,000,

the Annual Net earnings of which amount to Tls. 800,000 to 900,000, after all deductions for repairs and improvements, or equal to a Profit of 50 per cent. on the sum.

2nd—An actual Cash Reserve of Tls. 900,000 on which interest is accruing.

The amounts written off for Depreciation are already so large, that it would seem unnecessary to continue to make any further allowance for the same, especially now that the property (including Real Estate, always kept in thorough repair, which is scarcely likely to depreciate in value) has been written down to a point equal to only two years Net Profits.

Your obedient servant,
YANGTZE.

## THE CHINESE TO BE EDUCATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

At the entrance to the Chinese building in the Foochow Road, nearly opposite the German Club, there has just appeared a red signboard bearing the six characters *Chu-yang-ho lootsung-hoy*. By the help of a Chinese Dictionary these characters may be literally translated one by one as follows:—"Go out Ocean after Road General Office." We have seen Chinamen of the better classes pausing to con over these hieroglyphics and indulge in various surmises as to the meaning they are intended to convey. It is, therefore, not without some difficulty that we have succeeded in obtaining the explanation. The building in question has been made the official head-quarters of the Chinese Educational Mission to America. It is strange, however, that a more appropriate and intelligible Chinese name was not found for such an establishment. It is some time ago since we published the fact that this mission had been decided upon, and it is now satisfactory to find this ocular demonstration that arrangements are in progress.

From what we have been able to gather from different sources respecting this step-in-advance on the part of the Imperial Government, it appears that 150 students are to be sent to America at the rate of 30 every year for five years. These students are to be young men of ability and possessing a reasonable amount of proficiency in their native literature. We do not know whether on reaching America they will live in a Chinese establishment and engage Foreign teachers, or whether they will be drafted into different seminaries and obtain the advantages of studying in company with Foreigners. It is certain, however, that their Chinese education is to be carried on in connection with the Foreign, because a number of qualified native teachers are to be engaged to accompany the mission. A sort of preparatory school will be established in Shanghai, where the students, before starting on their journey, will learn the rudiments of the English, or as some Chinese prefer to call it, the American, language.

The general management of the whole mission devolved upon *Lea*, an official of rank, who is said to be possessed of unusual attainments and general knowledge. He will reside permanently in Shanghai, and take charge of the "general office" already alluded to. The first detachment of students will probably start sometime during the ensuing spring, under the joint direction of Mr. Yung Wing and an official named Chen, who is at present one of managers of the Kiang-nan Arsenal. It is said that each of these two will receive a salary of Tls. 400 per month, while the native teachers who accompany them will be paid at the rate of Tls. 180 per month, and the students at the rate of Tls. 50 per month. These salaries appear to be unusually large, but perhaps they are intended to cover all expenses, exclusive of passage money and fees for Foreign teachers.

We have no definite idea what is to be the course of study after proficiency in the English language has been acquired, or what practical use the Chinese Government purposes to make of these students when their Foreign education is completed. Neither can we imagine why they should all go to America instead of each detachment going to a different foreign country. The instigators of the scheme are also not exactly known; but Ting Futai is said to have taken the most active part in urging it upon the higher powers.

Mr. Yung Wing is in many respects well qualified for the post assigned to him. Having studied for several years and eventually graduated in an American College, he well knows the difficulties that a Chinaman experiences in acquiring a Foreign language and Foreign notions. During the several years he has lived in Shanghai and engaged in mercantile and other pursuits, he has doubtless gained considerable experience as to the way in which affairs connected with Foreigners must be managed. If he combines energetic perseverance with his naturally good talents, we feel confident that most favourable educational results will attend that part of the mission entrusted to his care.

It is but natural for us to look forward to the time when the first party of students return to China, imbued more or less with American ideas and speaking and writing the American language. We may well ask what will the Imperial Government do with them? Will they be sent as Consuls to the various foreign places to which Chinese emigrate? Will they be appointed as officials to consult with and communicate with Foreign Consuls in China? Will "Mixed Courts" be established for them to administer justice (?) between Chinese and Foreigners in all the treaty ports? Will they take the place of Foreigners in the Customs' Service? Will colleges and schools be established, in which they will be called upon to teach Foreign arts and sciences and civilisation to the millions of their fellow-countrymen? Or will they be appointed to take charge of Arsenals, gunboats, and bodies of Foreign drilled and Foreign armed Chinese troops? Of course time will show; but in the meanwhile it is well to remember that a mere handful of such men distributed over a large country like China, in whatever capacity they may be employed, will be but a "drop in the bucket." This mission is no doubt a move in the right direction; but it is a feeble effort compared with the wants of the nation. China is so far behind the age in intellect and morals, that it will be many long years before the benefit to be derived from such small efforts of its tottering Government can permeate the ignorance of the masses of the people, or cure the official corruption which lies at the root of most of the national evils and miseries.

## YOKOHAMA GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

Your Committee in fulfilment of that for which they were appointed, have in the following order taken into consideration—

1st.—The Treaty of 1858 and its provisions.

2nd.—Regulations under which Foreign Trade is to be conducted in Japan.

3rd.—The Tariff Convention of 25th June, 1866.

In dealing with the various articles therein, they have avoided comment on such as were approved, deemed inexpedient to revise, or abrogated by the Tariff Convention of 1866; adding to this Report (where such seemed called for) suggestions in furtherance of the object in view, as well as a plea for Municipal Self Government.

TREATY OF 1858.

ARTICLE 2.—Here your Committee recommend that the Treaty Powers be requested to consider seriously the question of appointing Merchant Consuls and Consular Agents. It has been found that in this country an official position carries with it an influence not known in any other part of the world, and this when connected with a mercantile pursuit must act antagonistic to general interest, be the possessor ever so careful to separate his official duties from his personal interests; indeed it must be within the knowledge of many of the Representatives of Treaty Powers that this trust has been abused to the individual and personal advantage of the Merchant or Trader holding the appointment for the time being; and more particularly would there be facilities for these abuses, if it were granted that the country be opened throughout by means of passports as suggested in the next Clause, the granting of which would be optional with the respective Consuls and might be used for interests apart from general; further that necessarily the pursuit of Mercantile Interests must seriously interfere with due attention to Consular duties, to say nothing of the want of official training to fit them for same, the absence of which in many instances has been severely felt; while if Treaty Powers do not desire to appoint special Consuls, they might well entrust the interests of their subjects or citizens to the protection of a friendly power, having an organised Consular establishment.

As the Treaties were entered into for the extension and development of Trade, the opening of the Coasting Trade to Foreign bottoms strongly recommends itself, due protection being given to the Japanese Government dues, by same being limited to native produce, duty paid and duty free goods; while an equal protection in respect of exports could be afforded by special permit for the contemplated voyage duly obtained through the Consular Authorities of the applicant, or such further reasonible precautions as the Japanese Government may deem desirable, without curtailing in any way the free exercise of the trade in question. The obvious advantages of such grant will be to benefit both Natives and Foreigners, particularly the former in respect of providing speedy, insurable, and cheap transit; while the latter will gain employment for their ships, and tend to develope the resources of the country.

In most countries of the world the right to freely travel, trade and reside, exists; in the interests of the development of trade, this cannot be too strongly advised in Japan; but there may be present obstacles to such being granted, owing to the special and peculiar jurisdiction under which Foreigners reside at the open ports; subsequent events may tend to remove such obstacles, for which provision should be made as applicable at any time during the term of the revised treaty, but in the meanwhile there can be no reasonable objection raised, or such should cease to exist, to travelling and temporary residence throughout the country by means of Passports, granted under proper restrictions enforced by the Consular Power of the applicant, such Passports to permit of the sale of Imports by means of samples, and the purchase of produce, in each case deliverable at the ports open to Foreign trade; while due protection should be afforded to trading interests; by the adjudication on the spot, by the local authorities, of any violation of agreement, contract, or delivery, on the part of the Japanese, on direct application of the complainant without reference to his Consular authority.

It may not be out of place here to suggest that facilities should be given by legalizing partnership for business purposes between Foreigners and Japanese; with the right reserved by special contract and clause in the Deed of Partnership and by consent, that disputes arising, or liquidations, under such Deed, are to be determined according to the laws of the country of either party whichever the deed may stipulate for.

ARTICLE 3.—As the Treaty provided for a suitable Port on the West Coast, should Niigata be found the reverse, your Committee would submit that ample opportunity of trial has been granted that Port, and it is not too much to say it has failed to come up to what was expected of it when the Treaty was entered into. The Port in question is inaccessible to shipping the greater part of the year, and during the most favourable season is very dangerous; it is with difficulty Insurance can be effected at the most favourable season, even at an increased premium, for an ordinary coasting risk; and that of Boats cannot be covered under any circumstances: it would therefore seem advisable that a Port on the West Coast further South, should, in the evident meaning of the Treaty of 1858, be substituted for one that is practically useless. In view of above, having made due enquiry, your Committee commend that the Port of "Tsuruga" be substituted, the advantages connected with which may be summed up as follows:—

It presents a Port easy of access and fairly safe for shipping, while the passage through the Bungo Channel and Shimonoseki Straits, provides easy communication during the winter months. The Port is in the centre of a large, rich, populous, mineral and agricultural district, and information points to its being at no distant date connected with the projected line of Railroad to Kioto and Osaca.

Here it suggests itself that the appointment of a Foreign Harbour Master is urgently called for with full powers in his capacity, including the licensing of duly qualified Pilots; and strict control with reference to the proper storage of explosive and inflammable compounds, a matter of well founded complaint at the present moment.

Although the consideration of this matter may not be intimately connected with the Revision of the Treaties, this moment may not be inopportune to again bring it to the notice of the Ministers, inasmuch as all efforts hitherto made in so desirable a direction have proved inoperative through want of unanimity on the part of the Consuls.

ARTICLES 6 and 7.—The present tedious and uncertain process of bringing native defaulters to justice, cannot be too strongly deprecated; Information has to be laid through the Consular Power of the applicant, and the examination conducted in private by the Japanese Authorities, thereby depriving the Foreigner of the right of appearing, watching or conducting his own case, while experience has exposed many failures of justice, which might under circumstances of open Courts have been avoided, to say nothing of tedious delay and loss of time without any tangible result; to remedy this evil your Committee strenuously recommend the appointment of a mixed Court on a similar basis to that now working in Shanghai, with such improvements and alterations experience has since its establishment there pointed to as necessary, and which would appear to be adapted to Japan, without losing sight of the principle involved; reserving the right of appeal to the authorities of the nationality of the applicant, where the amount involved exceeded $1,000.

ARTICLE 14.—Restrictions on the sale of Arms and Munitions of war have been inoperative for many years, and in a European sense, such are considered as merchandize; arguments strongly in favour of same being expunged from the revised Treaty.

REGULATIONS OF TRADE.

There appear to be no suggestions or alterations requisite.

NEW TARIFF OF 1866.

ARTICLE 2.—Experience has shown most Western nations the beneficial effect upon trade and the country generally of free Imports and Exports; with respect to the latter, it must be evident that this country's produce, having to compete with that of other countries, the price which can be paid can alone be regulated by the foreign values, and the amount of Export duty whether one or five per cent. is in reality borne by the native producer. However, should the position of Japan scarce permit of so wise and beneficial a reform, it may be fairly submitted that a reduction in the present Duties on the important Products of Silk and Tea, would tend to further develope the resources, and thereby increase the wealth of the country. In the same spirit all restrictions on the free Export of goods now classed as prohibited should be removed. Cereals, especially Rice, will in the event of superabundant crops, prove a source of wealth, by permission being granted to export the same; while accumulating the result of successive abundant crops, will undoubtedly discourage, if not ruin agricultural interests throughout the country. The Japanese are now fully aware, that in the event of scarcity, ample supplies can be drawn from neighbouring countries, a fact, unknown to, and not realized by them, at the time they placed a prohibition on same. The prohibition of the export of Saltpetre depreciates its value generally in comparison with that of other countries, thus crippling one of the resources of Japan, a strong argument if none other were necessary in favour of its free Export. Copper was originally exported duty free, under certain restrictions as to sale; these restrictions were afterwards withdrawn, and a duty of 5 per cent imposed, which renders its Export almost prohibitory; much wealth is centered in this mineral in Japan, and the increased product of other countries has within the past four years considerably reduced its marketable value, so that a return to export free of duty can alone enable Japan to compete with other copper producing countries, and avail itself of the valuable resource.

ARTICLE 4.—If it has been fully demonstrated that since their establishment here, Bonded Warehouses do not meet the requirements of trade, and it would seem unnecessary to dwell on the fact, and the inconvenience and expense entailed upon merchants by the system; they have proved an utter failure, and with greater facilities than have hitherto existed, they could not possibly be anything like an adequate substitute for Drawbacks, which exist in all important Commercial Treaties throughout the civilized world. It would appear needless to point out that the Import Trade of Japan suffers under disadvantages, while deprived of the exercise of so sound a commercial principle.

ARTICLE 6.—RULE 3.—Provides that the Japanese Government, for the convenience of trade, would supply Foreigners with Silver Boos of not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and 9/10ths fine. This was carried out for a short time only, when in order to add to profits of the Mint, the Boo was g

ed. The vigour of Manchu or Mongol has melted away in a few generations, yet the result to China has scarcely been less disastrous than the Gothic invasion of Europe. The Taiping rebellion caused perhaps nearly as much personal misery as the invasion of Italy by Attila, yet its effects have already almost passed away. The followers of the Tien Wang wanted the mental vigour of those of Attila; they produced all the ill consequence of the former, but failed in reinvigorating the national life.

BROKERS.

*(N. C. Daily News.)*

Not the least noticeable feature of the foreign settlements at Shanghai, is the numbers of brokers' traps to be continually seen driving about the narrow streets. The number so engaged proves that a considerable amount of business must be transacted through their means; yet closer investigation reveals the fact that business must be conducted in a very different manner from elsewhere, to need the expenditure of so much labour from man and beast. While we are perfectly friendly towards the brokers, and quite recognize that they supply a real want, we can yet make some allowance for those who have spoken irritably of their active and energetic countrymen. In fact, according to the present custom of the port, there is a vast deal of unnecessary labour undergone by the broker, and a vast deal of equally unnecessary distraction undergone by the merchant. Some organised system is needed; whereby the labour of one and the time and good temper of the other may be economised. To take an instance: A. has five bales of Shirtings to dispose of; he receives in ten minutes as many visits from various brokers, to each of whom possibly he explains the quality and price; each of the ten rushes off in his trap and visits the same round of native merchants, inflicting on each the same rigmarole. Possibly one of the merchants spoken to is willing to purchase the goods, but waits till his own favourite broker comes, when he settles through him, to the disappointment of the other nine seekers, who have received no remuneration for their own labour, but have lost nine minutes of time to the seller, ruffled his temper, and possibly have, by a similar calculation, caused a loss of some hours of time in the busy portion of the day, to their respective buyers. Take a similar instance in the share market; B wants to sell five S. S. N. shares, and speaks to his regular broker; the latter instantly mounts his trap and drives off; he has no buyers at the moment on his list, so he is forced to rush round to every one whom he may imagine to be a likely or possible purchaser. After hawking the shares round, and convincing every one to whom he has made application, that there is a general desire to sell out S.S. N.'s, he at last lights on a purchaser, who informs him that he has previously spoken to a fellow broker with the intention of buying, and that probably his broker is rushing about in an equally wild manner with that object in view. If, however, he has not settled in the meanwhile, he will be happy to do his business through the other, but it will be necessary to await his return, &c. Possibly, in the end, the brokers do what might have been done in the beginning, namely, meet one another and compare notes; and so, after much expenditure of time and labour, many useless visits at untoward times, and a certain amount of mild irritation, a transaction is put through, which five minutes, under a better system, could have been equally well concluded. Nor is it only the loss of time involved to buyer and seller, by the present system, which is to be deprecated. The rushing round the market with a particular article for sale is certainly not to the advantage of the vender, nor on the other hand is it satisfactory to the intending purchaser that each and every possible holder should be instantly advertised of his desires. Perhaps in no other place than Shanghai does such a system exist, extravagantly wasteful of the time and energy of the broker, and annoying if not hurtful to the buyer and seller. The remedy however is not far to seek, but lies with the brokers themselves. If they wish their visits to be welcome—if A's broker, with his five bales of Shirtings for sale, meets B's broker with an order to purchase, no third parties need be troubled; in other words, let the brokers establish an exchange for themselves, as is done at every other port, and let them communicate daily or hourly as necessary. The establishment of such a system would not only economise their time, but, as it would give them the practical power to form their own regulations, would more effectually enable them to guard their own caste and their own privileges, than the present hap-hazard happy-go-lucky system, wherein each is for himself alone, and the devil for all.

CENSOR.

CUSTOMS CRUISERS.

*(N. C. Daily News.)*

The wisdom of allowing foreigners to command the Customs Revenue cruisers at Canton, has been questioned lately in the South. There are two sides to the question. Any endeavour, on the part of the Chinese, to suppress piracy and uphold right rule and order, deserves encouragement and support; the steamers belonging to the Viceroy of Canton are a useful means to this end, and any aid that we can lend him to make them efficient, is rightly due. The question is, whether the ships are always used for such commendable purposes as suppressing piracy and quelling iniquitous insurrection. The officers commanding are very much at the mercy of the mandarins; they cannot know truly the merits of the quarrel they enter on; and it has been questioned in Hongkong, whether they are not sometimes made instruments of oppression. The *Daily Press* mentions a case in which they were "sent to put down an insurrection, caused by the erection of a custom house to enable the mandarin to levy taxes of whose collection the people strongly disapproved." Unquestionably this is a case in which their interference was to be deprecated. The Chinese would not discriminate between foreign steamers owned by their own viceroy, and foreign steamers the property of foreigners. The vessel is foreign, the commander is foreign; and possibly, as the *Daily Press* rather strongly puts it, "the foreigners thus engaged would be looked on as the hired bullies of the mandarins," and a very bitter feeling, proportioned to the hostility felt against the mandarins themselves, would be engendered. The action of the mandarins may have been right, or it may have been wrong. We have no means of judging, but the multiplication of taxing stations is contrary in principle to the policy which we desire to inculcate; and any participation by foreigners, in measures designed to impose new squeezes on an unwilling people, is to be regretted. It is suggested, even, that the junks against which the action of the steamers is directed, may sometimes be not pirates, but traders resisting a squeeze. The difficulty is, that they do not know, and cannot well get to know.

The point is a difficult one; for that commanders of Chinese gunboats should claim to accept or refuse a task laid on them, is next to impossible. The appearance of foreign force on an unpopular side is to be deprecated, but the viceroy could not tolerate that his officers should neglect his orders because they seemed to them unfitting. The *Daily Press* says, "if Europeans are permitted to go into the Chinese revenue cruisers, some steps should be taken to regulate the action of those vessels, and to prevent our good name being endangered by our being constantly mixed up in putting down a number of petty rebellions and risings, and thus increasing the strong enmity of the factions whom we are instrumental in opposing and at times oppressing." But this is, in substance, very nearly a suggestion for remaking the famous Lay-Osborn convention—that the ships should be out of mandarin control. Unless cases come to light in which the viceroy has notoriously misapplied his forces, we think there is hardly room for diplomatic interference. The cruisers are nominally Customs cruisers, and a good deal of responsibility in regard to their employment falls on the Commissioner of Customs—who must generally be able to get a fair general idea of the merits of a case in question. Chinese officials have a wholesome dread of disturbance; to excite commotion in their district is one of the blackest crimes, in the eyes of Peking. They rather affect petty acts of oppression and extortion, than open violence. Though we admit, therefore, the inconvenience pointed out by the *Daily Press*, of foreigners appearing to be instruments of mandarin oppression, we think the possible evil is more than counterbalanced by the certain good. The Canton gunboats are very useful in suppressing piracy; it would be a pity to impugn a valuable force, unless in case of glaring misdirection. If a check can be devised against such misdirection, well; but a possible controlling agency seems difficult to find.

## For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & Co.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for the Autumn and Winter Season.

Black GLACES and GROS-GRAINS.
Self Colored and Fancy SILKS.
A large Stock of Fancy and Broche POPLINS.
Black and Colored Silk VELVETS.
Black and Brown VELVETEENS.
Fancy DRESSES, in Reps, Serges, Silk and Wool.
MIXTURES, WINSEYS, and Printed ALPACCAS.
Wool PLAIDS, Clan Patterns.
French MERINOS and LAMAS, all Colors.
Black and Colored Dress TRIMMINGS, in Cotton, Mohair, Silk, and Satin.
Silk and Satin BUTTONS.
HABERDASHERY.
Scotch and Manchester MUSLINS.

Black and White Blond LACES.
Plain and Figured TULLES.
Real LACES, of all descriptions.
LINEN SETS.
LACE SETS and SLEEVES.
RIBBONS.
Ladies' and Children's HOSIERY.
Irish LINENS and LONG CLOTHS.
PRINTS and BRILLIANTS.

KID GLOVES, in Black, White and Colors.
Our usual make. A fresh supply monthly during the Season.
Cloth, Woollen and Silk GLOVES.
Fancy Woollen HOSIERY, MITTS, CUFFS, Wool BOOTS, HOODS, Alexandra JACKETS and CAPES.

Self Colored Lama SHAWLS.
Wool Square and Long SHAWLS, Clan Patterns.
Cloth, Silk and Velvet JACKETS.

Ladies' and Children's made-up UNDER-CLOTHING, SKIRTS and SKIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Children's Straw and Felt HATS Trimmed HATS and Millinery BONNETS.

White and Colored FLANNELS.

DRESS MAKING.

*For Gentlemen's Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.*

AND AT CORNER OF
NANKIN AND SZECHUN ROAD,
SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN,
REIMS,
in Cases of 3 doz. Quarts,
1 doz. Quarts,
and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
*Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.*
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Slotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
SANDER & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

LATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.

22 CASES, CHAMPAGNE, L. Avezer & Fils.
20 Cases do.
60 " CLARET, St. Emilion.
40 " COGNAC.
15 " AB-INTHE.
5 " MARESCHINO.
HESSE & Co.
1m 2207 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

A MONTILLADO, ... per 1 doz. Case $13
PALE SHERRY, " 1 " $8
Superior MEDOC, ... " 1 " $6
Superior ST. JULIEN, ... " 1 " $10
Sparkling MOSELLE, ... " 1 " $14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE, 1 " $15
BRANDY, $6 to $12. " 1 "
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
*And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.*

*Subscribed Capital*.....£2,000,000. *Sterling.*
*Total invested Funds upwards of* 2,750,000 "
*Annual Income* " " 320,000 "

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony, will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*General Managers.*
*Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.*
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ | of the annual rate | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ | of the annual rate | |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... | 3 " | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... | 6 " | ¼ | do. do. |

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
*Paid up Capital*—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents*
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents, 4, Praya.*
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

DRESDEN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SEA, RIVER, AND LAND TRANSPORT, DRESDEN.

THE undersigned having been appointed General Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue policies of Insurance at the current rates of Premium.
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
*General Agents in China.*
6m 2193 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

*Société anonyme libre au Capital de* 6,000,000 *de francs (un quart versé.)*

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the Assured the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1977 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

## Insurances.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 750,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual Brokerage, this Association now returns to all policy holders *One-third of its yearly profits* on Insurance business, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 26th December, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
*Secretaries.*
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 1 month | ¼ | of the annual rate | |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... | 3 " | ¼ | do. do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... | 6 " | ¼ | do. do. |

Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
*North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼ | of the annual rate. | |
| Not exceeding 1 month. | ½ | do. | do. |
| Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... | ¾ | do. | do. |
| Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... | ⅞ | do. | do. |

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
*Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. | ½ per cent. |
| Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. | ¾ per cent. |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 per cent |

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company*
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. | ½ per cent. per annum |
| Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. | ¾ |
| Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. | 1 " |

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding Ten days | ¼ | of the annual rates | |
| Not exceeding 1 month | ½ | do. | do. |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. | ¾ | do. | do. |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... | ⅞ | do. | do. |

Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
*Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 8th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. | ½ per cent. |
| Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents | ¾ per cent. |
| Offices and Godowns and their contents. | 1 per cent. |

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding 10 days | ¼ | th per cent. | |
| Not exceeding..... 1 month | ½ | per cent. | |
| Above 1 month, and not exceeding..... | 3 " | ¼ | " |
| Above 3 months, and not exceeding..... | 6 " | ¼ | " |
| Above 6 months, the full annual rate of | 1 | " | |

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
*Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15 %.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer
"CHINA,"
Captain Gardner, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
3d 71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will be dispatched on or about 18th inst.
For Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
*Agents.*
10d 78 Hongkong, 10th January, 1872.

FOR AMOY *(direct).*

THE Steamship
"SUNSHINE,"
Captain Taylor, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 58 Hongkong, 8th January, 1872.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MALACCA,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1872. [tf 46

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"ADEN,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th January, 1872. [tf 47

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Steamer
"ODESSA,"
Burkitt, Master, shortly expected from Whampoa, will load as above, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 2252 Hongkong, 30th December, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer
"TEVIOT,"
shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.
This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 2180 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE British Steamer
"ENTERPRISE,"
will load at Whampoa, Macao and here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 68 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"SANTA ANA,"
Gavito, Master, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 62 Hongkong, 9th January, 1872.

FOR TAKAO *(direct).*

THE Brig
"OTTO,"
Captain Ahlmann, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"ELLEN MUNROE,"
G. W. Norcross, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and be despatched about middle of January.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2134 Hongkong, 29th December, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-barque
"CAMILLA,"
Humphrey, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 2232 Hongkong, 28th December, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Ship
"PURITAN,"
Doane, Master, will load at Whampoa and this, and have immediate despatch as above, and has room for a limited amount of cargo.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2183 Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, has been established at Canton for a number of years, and we *have no other branch elsewhere than the one established in this City.* The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Preserves has caused some impudent and evil disposed persons at Hongkong and Macao (who are eager to obtain money by illegal means), to apply the name of "CHY LOONG" to their own inferior Goods. Thus the Public is cheated; but what good will be to the evil disposed who will be punished by the visitation of God?. The Public are, therefore, requested to send their orders direct to our establishment at Canton, Honam, and this is the only way in which they can obtain our Genuine Goods.
CHY LOONG.
*Sweet-meat Dealers' Shop, Canton.*
6m 1854 Canton, 30th October, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell-Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
*No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,*
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
*70 F, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
tf 1691 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

## Intimations.

CALIFORNIA SEEDS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a fine and full assortment of Seeds of
CALIFORNIA TREES AND PLANTS.
Also, a general assortment of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER AND GRASS SEEDS,
DUTCH AND JAPAN BULBS,
FLOWERING PLANTS,
SHRUBS, FRUIT TREES, &c.
E. E. MOORE,
At the OLD STAND,
425, Washington St., San Francisco, California.
2m 2097] ☞ New Catalogues ready. [Dec. 6

NOTICE.

THE three lots of Ground formerly belonging to DENT & Co., and situate on the western suburbs of Canton, in the Rear of the Shameen site, behind the Chum Mo Lan, and at the entrance of the Sai Lan Lane, in front of Tai Ping Tong, have, through Messrs. CALDWELL & BRERETON, Hongkong, solicitors, been absolutely assigned to the YOW WO TONG. The bargain money was paid on the 18th day of November, and a proper deed of assignment will be shortly executed by Dent's Trustees. The under lease formerly held by GHEE CHONG ON has been cancelled, and the YOW WO TONG are the sole possessors of the property.
YOW WO TONG.
2m 2015 Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
BOWLING ALLEYS.
*Proprietor*—J. BAYNES.
*Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.*
tf 1726 Hongkong, 11th October, 1871.

炭煤記榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

舖煙未呂聲元廣

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.
For particulars, apply to
KWONG YUEN HING,
*No. 61, Queen's Road,*
*Next to the entrance of the Central Market.*
6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MIRZAPORE*," Captain A. PARISH, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 10th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

∴ A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*JAPAN*," will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th of January next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco February 17th, 1872, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Tea and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20%, on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
*Agent.*
Hongkong, December 12th, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE,